THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,718—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
10th Aug.	PERSIA	8000		
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
24th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000		
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	16000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7000		
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000		
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
26th ,,	*MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000		
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500		

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	...	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	*ARCADIA	7000	...	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	...	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	...	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	...	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	16000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	...	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi 1912.	Leave Bombay 1912.
† Newby Hall	4388	15th Aug.	.....
* Lockley Hall	3634	...	31st Aug.
City of Poona	8500	4th Sept.	.....
Trafford Hall	5321	7th ,,	.....
City of Athens	5594	...	7th Sept.
City of Lahore	6875	3rd Oct.	.....
City of Calcutta	7512	11th ,,	.....
A Steamer	...	17th ,,	.....
City of Paris	9200	2nd Nov.	.....
City of Birmingham	7476	12th ,,	.....
City of Marseilles	8800	19th ,,	.....
City of Poona	8500	28th ,,	.....
Trafford Hall	5321	6th Dec.	.....
City of Athens	5594	18th ,,	.....
City of Karachi	5566	21st ,,	.....

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Newby Hall, Lockeley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.

† Calling at PORT SUDAN.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1913
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples.... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles.23 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7476	28 ,,	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
City of Marseilles	8800	5 Oct.	..... ,,	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 ,,	Marseilles 21 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 ,,	Marseilles31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 ,,	Naples....8 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	9073	30 ,,	..... ,,	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	1913 2-3 Jan.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	869
Liverpool	695	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via

Kola..... 1205 Thurs. 15th August 9 a.m.

Lhasa ... 2184 Friday 16th August † 6 a.m. direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 15th August, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2298 tons, on Wednesday, 21st August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Saturday 10th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durbac.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3289 Tons on 24th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,

10th August, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Nov

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES, ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 600

To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 750

To London via Trieste ..... ,, 579 to 644*

To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 903 ,, 1038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350

To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 525

To London via Trieste ..... ,, 429 to 449†

To London via Trieste and back... ,, 643 ,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.

† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450

To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 675

To London via Trieste... ..... ,, 529 to 594*

To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 832 ,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
China	6017	N. Giurovich	6th Sept.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,

Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,650,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE, 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Pukot
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	saigon
Calcutta	Kiang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Haukow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.

SATURDAY, 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000

CAPITAL CALLED UP.... ,, 50,00,000

RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 4½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... £100,000

RESERVE..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BABY'S FIRST BIRTHDAY.

WHAT a truly important event is BABY'S CHRISTENING DAY and FIRST BIRTHDAY in the annals of family life. The little hero or heroine of the hour is surrounded by relatives, well-wishers and friends who offer their hearty congratulations to the happy parents

GOD-MOTHERS and GOD-FATHERS

are you in quest for some pretty and suitable present for the little one? If so, we can show you numerous

ARTISTIC SOUVENIRS

which will please father, delight mother and prove of service to your God-child.

Our show-rooms are open daily from 9-30 A. M. to 6-30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) and a staff of competent assistants are ever ready to serve all comers.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS & SILVERSMITHS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn.

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the

SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,
Chester	125°	,, ,,
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,
Monkey	125°	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

In Enormous Demand since 1870.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood. Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home so as to avoid doctors bills

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING:—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
4 BARTLETT PEARS
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3 STEWED PRUNES
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

JUNAGAD RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto 12 midday of 5th September, 1912, for the SUPPLY of 4000 to 4500 tons of the best BENGAL COAL to be brought direct by steamer and delivered not later than 31st October 1912 into Railway wagons at Veraval Bandar.

The coal must be of the best quality, clean, and free from dust, shale stone or other impurities. The name of the pit and seam from which the coal is to be supplied should be stated and an authorized statement of the results of a recent analysis of the coal should be submitted along with the tender.

Forms of tender with conditions of supply can be obtained from the office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway on payment of Re. 1 one.

Rupees one hundred in cash or in currency note must be remitted as earnest money along with the tender which will be refunded if the tender is rejected.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. BROOK FOX,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
Junagad State Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLRY.

AUCTION SALE of JEWELLRY from the Porbandar State Toshakhana will be held on the 15th of September, 1912 and the following days. The State does not bind itself to knock down any article at the highest bid. Inspection allowed during the week preceding the sale.

VAJ SIRUNLA,
KALIANRAE JETHA BAKSHI,
Joint Administrators,
Porbandar State.

NOTICE.

WE beg to give NOTICE that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for Bombay and Western India of the Union Anti-Fouling Composition Co, Ld., of Glasgow, Makers of "VAN DER LINDEN'S" Ships Composition Paint Anti-corrosive, Anti-Fouling, Boot-topping and Hold Compositions and Paints.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,
Engineers, Ship-wrights and Coppersmiths,
Bombay.

Bombay, 1st August 1912.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.
HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open School, Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

CHARLES SEPTIMUS PIKE, late Captain, 107th Pioneers.
ROBIN BURN STRICKLAND DUNLOP, late Captain, 27th Light Cavalry, Neemuch.
EDMUND GREATHEAD WILSON, late Guard G. I. P. Railway, Igatpuri.
GEORGE ROBERT SETON LOGAN-HOME, late Lieutenant, 15th Sikhs.
TRICUMJI HIRADHAND, late of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, a Glass Decorator and Picture Frame Maker.
ARTHUR JASPER, late Driver, North Western Railway, Quetta.
MOSES KAYZ late of Bombay, a Jewish Mendicant.
Mrs. HOLLAND, widow of the late WILLIAM HOLLAND, Corporal, Royal Garrison Artillery, Mhow.
Mrs. BURKE, wife of an Army Pensioner, Mhow.
J. T. STILES, late of Aden, European Inhabitant.
PRANJIWANDAS GIRDHARLAL, late of Bombay Hindu Bania Inhabitant, a Merchant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General,

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, the 2nd day of August, 1912.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1912.
Sixty years—Rs. 1,10,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, the 13th August, 1912.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act 1 of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 110 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st January, 1913. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January, 1913.

Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, 13th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Oudh, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 31st July, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MFG. CO., LD.,
(in voluntary liquidation,)

NOTICE is hereby given that the First distribution of the assets of this Company at Rs. 40 per share will be paid on and after the 20th instant to the shareholders on their presenting their Share Certificates at No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, between 11 a. m., and 4 p. m., on all days except Saturdays.

H. R. GREAVES,
SORABJI E. WARDEN,
Joint Liquidators.

Bombay, 8th August, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 480 of 1911.

Re THAKURDAS PURSHOTUM SHA, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 2nd October 1912, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.—Dated this 7th day of August, 1912.

H. H. WADIA,
for Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, the 7th August 1912.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November, 1912, for

A.—Supplying and laying about 9,200 lineal feet of 48" diameter steel pipes for the completion of the Vehar Main.

B.—Supplying about 9,230 lineal feet of 48" diameter steel pipes for the completion of the Vehar Main.

2. Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Hydraulic Engineer.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. T. SMITH, A. M. Inst. C. E., M. I. M. E.,
Hydraulic Engineer,
Water Department.
Bombay, 8th August, 1912.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Civil Miscellaneous Nos. 54 and 55 of 1912.
In the matter of the BANK OF BURMA, LIMITED (In liquidation.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company, are required on or before the 5th day of September, 1912, to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their advocates or pleaders (if any) to EDWIN RICHARD HOLDSWORTH of Phayre Street Rangoon, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, are in person or by their advocates or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 11th day of November, 1912, at the 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court is appointed for hearing and adjudication upon the debts and claims. Dated this 10th July, 1912.

J. HORMASJI,
Deputy Registrar.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates. CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

H. M. COOK,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

By Special Arrangement, the management are enabled to exhibit this week the 1st of the Series of the

OLYMPIC SPORTS
and the
BOXING MATCH AT DIEPPE.
(CARPENTIER vs. KLAUS)
An unfinished Fight of 19 Rounds.
THE LOST DAUGHTER:
(Tragic and Dramatic)
THE BUMP OF DESTRUCTION.
(The local favourite "Foolshead.")
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.
(A Record of the latest European Events.)

The Carpentier vs. Klaus Boxing Match film will be shown every night during the second and the third shows only.

Note: Please see Programmes and handbills for the arrangement of the Items that compriss the three shows that are given every night.

DR. CARL PERIN,
THE ROYAL PALMIST,
Hours 10 to 1 and 3 to 6.
TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL.

SIEMENS
WOTAN and TANTALUM LAMPS.
HIGHEST EFFICIENCY.
LOWEST ELECTRIC LIGHT BILLS.
LOWEST FIRST COST.
SIEMENS BROTHERS,
RAMPART ROW, Bombay.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

PROCEEDING TILL AUGUST including SUNDAY.
10 to 30 per cent. reductions in all departments
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

PERFUMERY MART,
47, Hornby Rd., Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of about 2,300 bags linseed, rapeseed, wheat, poppyseed, bajri, barley, fanneleed, gram, &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th August, 1912, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge.

About	364	Bags Linseed.
	714	" Wheat.
	608	" Barley.
	151	" Poppyseed.
	172	" Bajri.
	100	" Rapeseed.
	44	" Fenneleed.
	149	" Gram.

The above bags are not sweepings but form part of consignments booked to Carnac Bridge station.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th August, 1912.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26, Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

CEMENT
HAETON BRAND.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & Co. Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbadevi Road, Electrical Lamps, Wire and Cables of 2,500 Megh Fans. Accessories of best quality stocked. Fittings undertaken at moderate charges.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4¼d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values,—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—3½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 3½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
48 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
Retail Suppliers:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, & Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.
A NEW POWERFUL DRAMA.
THE PRICE OF BEAUTY.
A Highly Emotional Story of Intense Dramatic Interest.
A REAL LITTLE BIT OF SENSATION.
A 'slice of life' which is truly thrilling.
Gives a vivid insight into high-class Society.
SEVERAL COMIC SUBJECTS.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Churni Road. Tel. No. 1271.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY
The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it
Famous for over 100 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LIMITED.
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... ,,	17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS:—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.
Loans granted on approved Securities.
Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ¼ per cent. commission.
AUDITORS:—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POOHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London), Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.
Rs. 50,00,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCY:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent; and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co's PRECISION LEVER WATCHES.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

BEHIND EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

WANTED.

WANTED, A WATER AND SANITARY INSPECTOR for permanent employment. Must have experience of up-to-date sanitary methods and installation and be capable of taking charge of district maintenance and of preparing plans and estimates for new projects, should also have some knowledge of surveying. L. C. E. preferred, apply, stating salary required, to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Dadar, sending copies of certificates. Only really capable men need apply.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, viz. Rs. 150.
Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER "Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

QUETTA FRUIT.

ENGLISH PEACHES, best quality, unsurpassed in flavour, packed carefully in box with compartments, per 6 lbs., Rs. 4-8. Carriage free.
SHAM LAL & CO.,
Quetta (Baluchistan).

PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

PRINTING MACHINES.
1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.
1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

CUTTING MACHINE.
1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

PAGING MACHINES.
1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

RULING MACHINES.
1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

MISCELLANEOUS.
1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT

PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground entertained.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars to MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private bath room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light & Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 2,001, care of "Bombay Gazette."

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.
Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, shower and W. C. Use of Dining Room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 2,002, care of "Bombay Gazette".

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private bath, shower & W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 2,000, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET—AT ANDHERI, beautifully situated FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in nice Garden. Two bed and Bath Rooms. Dining and Drawing Room. Perfect water supply, nice Garden. Moderate Rent. Apply Box No. 75, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. P. KENNEDY, 3rd, Marine Lines Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the unclaimed articles such as gold ring, gold neck ornamentr, silver watches, one watch with chain.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strongrubber-tyred shigram by Press with a Kathiawad horse and a set of harness.
Best high breed dogs such as Bore-hounds, grey hounds and toy terrier.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Immoveable property at Gilder Street, Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed and Abdoo Bucker Abdool Rahiman, the mortgagees of the undermentioned property and on account and risk of Sayana Venkatte Lakha and others Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on SATURDAY the 24th day of August, 1912 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and cnawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Gilder Street without the Fort of the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under E. Ward No. 4153, Street No. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Ward No. 4154, 4155, Street Nos. 22 and 1, Ward No. 4156, Street No. 1, Ward Nos. 4158, and 4159, street Nos. 3 and 4, Ward No, 4160, Street No. 5 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 427, 428 and 527, New Nos. 13935, 13936 and 14036, Old Survey No. 216, 215 and 217 and New Survey No.——and containing by admeasurement 4219 3519 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Gilder Street and on the West, South and North by the property of George Graghan and Co., and which said property is now occupied by the said Borrowers and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT POONA.

NEXT TO THE POONA RAILWAY STATION, formerly known as the Royal Family Hotel and now as the National Hotel.

On SUNDAY, the 25th August at 4-30 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from Mr. Fatechand Ryaldas the owner of the property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, bungalow, outhouses and other buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Poona Civil Lines, in the Deccan, in the Registration Sub-district of Haveli in the District of Poona, and formerly called or known by the name of the Royal Family Hotel and now by the National Hotel, containing by admeasurement two acres and 1,117 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follow :—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the late Messrs. Nusserwanji Manekji Petit, on or towards the West by the Road leading to Poona Railway Station, on or towards the North by the Southern Maratha Railway line, on or towards the South by a Public Road, and which premises are assessed by the Poona Suburban Municipality under No. 107, and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 89 and the Land Revenue payable for the said plot is Rs. 6-6 per annum and which is now occupied by tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamistram and Madon, attorneys for the vendor at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th August, 1912.

NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

in which is incorporated

NORWICH AND LONDON

ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE: ..... NORWICH.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLGDS.

BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

HIGH COURT—AUG. 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinsha D. Davar.)

For Judgment.

677-11 Sham M and H Mariambai vs Mahomedbhai Noorudin Worliwala Mulji K and H.

Long Causes.

1014-11 Mulla and M Sakinaboo vs A K Abdul Hossein Mamajiwala Moti and D.

1475-12 S B Mehta Padamsey Shamji vs Motilal Jugjiwan Mulji K and T.

436-07 Payne and Co Dayanath Krishnanath vs Dhondunath Raghunath Khote Shaw M and H.

818-11 In Person Shanker Tuliram vs Babaji Vithoba Manch and N.

42-11 Madh K and C J B Mody vs Buttonbai Dubash and P.

793-10 Malvi H M and R Meghraj Sukhdeodas vs Shrinivas Ramdayal In person.

846-09 Bicknell M and E Balubhoy Dayabhoy vs Girdharlal Chotalal a firm Bhai K and G.

1124-09 Bhai K and G P Girdharlal vs B Dayabhai Bick M and R.

400-07 Little and Co Virji Ganji vs Vithaldas Nensey

590-11 Ard Haji Latiff Essaji vs Dayal Mulji Mulla and M.

188-11 Patell and Piraji Maluji Broker vs V S Late Chit M and K

370-11 Payne and Co Motabhoy Mulla Esabhoy vs Abdul Hossein Essaji Patell and E

666-11 Jan B and D Sadda Panna and Co vs Shivnarayan Purbholal Edg. G W and Co.

67-12 Cap and V R D Sethna vs Sarang Karamsey.

916-11 Patell and E A Hyderali vs Crawford and Co Bicknell M R and Co.

102-12 Bhai K and G Esufalli Valji vs C Gordhandas Pest R K and Co.

941-11 Mulla and M J E Raja vs V S Lohar-sme B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman).

Long Causes.

717-11 Payne and Co Nandramdas Mathuradas vs R D Sethna Jam B and D

187-06 Ard H D and Co Lalji Nensey Ludha vs Keshewji Poonja Wadia G and Co.

6-12 Ard H D and Co Harakbai vs Jamnabai Shroff D and D.

13-12 Jeh Da B N Watchaghandy vs B C Watchaghandy Edg G W and Co.

23-12 Cant and V Radhabai vs Luxmon Jairam D J Mantri.

27-12 Cap and V Abdul Pasheer Gazi Mahomed vs Haji Ellabux Patell and E.

472-11 Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Ahlichand vs Hirji Jaitha and Co Mat J and M.

607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Padamsey Velji.

93-11 Khem L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Keshowji Toker ey.

563-10 Jeh and S. Essaji Moosaji vs Essaji Tajbhoy And H D and Co Payne and Co. Jam B and D.

1017-11 Crawford E and Co Gulamalli Guhan Hoosein vs Rajoo Bubaji Judah and S.

116-11 Edg G W and Co Bapulal Chunilal vs C D Ballaporia Ragh N and Co.

734-11 Mulla and M S D Mehta vs J H Bamboat Sham M add H.

1072-11 Mulla and M S D Mehta vs J H Bamboat Sham M and H.

59-09 Payne and Co Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotumdas Gordhandas Mat J and M.

973-11 M B Chothia N B Wagh vs The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodardas Thackersey Payne and Co,

1182-10 Sme B and Co D P Survey vs D B Bhasker Dubash and P.

1050-09 Ragh N and Co Gordhandas Girdhardas vs Chilwasetty Sabhasetty Nanu H and Co.

301-09 Payne and Co Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs The B' Bay and Persia S N Co Bhai K and G.

925-10 Madh K and Co R D Sethna vs Kullianji Sanjibhai Bhai K and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

After the Disposal of Chamber Works.

Long Causes.

161-12 Mat J and M Hurnandrai Bigna h vs Bejnath Gangadhur Malvi H M and R.

850-11 Daph F and D Bai Larubai widow vs Bhivabai widow Mulji K and H

References.

4-06 J C G Bowla In Re Government vs Lady Mankorebai Daph F and D.

4-11 J C G Bowla In re Government vs Gangabai Cap and V.

Long Causes.

464-11 Motichand and D Jessiram Juggonath vs D Juggonath Jam B and D,

988-11 Nana and Co Shripat Juggonath vs S Dadabhoy Nami H and Co.

993-11 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs M Alidina.

544-11 Motichand and D G Amarsey vs V Kessarbhai S B Mehta.

192-12 Dubash and P K Anandji vs M G Thacker and H D and Co.

180-12 In Person G H Abdulla vs B S Patel Mulla and another.

77-12 Bhai K and G B Campbell and Co vs Motilal Chunilal Payne and Co.

31-12 Cap and V Droz Amatuts and Co vs Abdul Rajak Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed Unwalla and P.

268-12 S B Mehta Kadurbhai Mulla Hoosenally vs The Hon'ble Mr. A M Jeswanji Payne and Co

159-11—Madh K and C the Administrator General of Bombay vs Nanji Purshotam Manecklal and T

1211-10 Tyabji D and Co Ahmed bin Esuf Ahmed Salleh Moosha vs Khatizabai and others,

62-11 Tyabji D and Co A Tyabji vs S G Mohidin Shaik Bhican.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 27th July 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate cargs for week ending 27th July 1912				
G. I. P. Ry.....	2791·68	1190400	3438800	4629200
A.-D.-C. Ry.....	125·90	41800	106300	148100
BaranKotah Ry.	40·29	3300	10700	14000
Total...	2957·87	1235500	3555800	4791300
Earnings for corresp. 7 days ending 27th July 1911				
G. I. P. Ry.....	2791·68	937060	3192855	4189915
A.-D.-C. Ry. ...	125·66	38342	96611	134953
B.-K. Ry.....	40·29	2007	7479	9486
Total...	2957·63	1037409	3296945	4334354
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	.....	+193340	+245945	+439285
Inc. or Dec. A. D. C. R.	+ 0·24	+ 3458	+ 9689	+ 13147
Inc. or Dec. Baran-Kotah R.	.....	+ 1293	+ 3221	+ 4514

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 1 for six lines or less, and Ans. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BEWETT—SHARP—August 9, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. W. A. Sautell, Bertram Henry, youngest son of the late Rev. W. H. Hewett, M. A., to Dorothy, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BOYD—At Dalhousie, on July 9, the wife of Captain J. Errol M. Boyd, R. A. M. C., of a son.

DUNCAN-JONES—July 19, at 106 Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Duncan-Jones, of a son.

GURNEY—July 19, at Berlin, the wife of Hugh Gerney, secretary of his Majesty's Embassy, of a daughter.

SKIPWITH—July 21, at Clock House, Upper Hale, Farnham, the wife of Capt. J. W. Skipwith, R. E. of a daughter.

TODD—July 23, at Valletta, Malta, the wife of Major C. Campbell Todd, Army Pay Dept, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEILBY—TODD—July 17, at St. Peter's Church, Tiverton, Bernard John Beilby to Charlotte Killingworth, daughter of Col. T. F. Todd, late Wiltshire Regt.

MATTHEW—PEARSON—July 18, at St. Cross, Winchester, John Godfrey Matthew, Soudan Civil Service, to Edith Sibyl, daughter of Capt. Henry Pearson, R. N., and Mrs. Pearson, the Crescent, Winchester.

STENNING—GARDNER—July 17, at St. Swithun's Church, East Grinstead, Harold Edward, son of J. C. Stenning, of Bexley, Eastbourne, to Ethel Grace, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. T. Turville Gardner and of Mrs. Gardner, of Engalee, East Grinstead.

WELLS—BROUGHAM—July 20, at St. Mary's Church, Beddington, Surrey, Oswald Henry, son of the late Admiral Sir Richard Wells, K. C. B. and Lady Wells, of Hill House, Epsom, to Constance Murielle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Brougham, of Elmwood, Hackbridge, Surrey.

DEATHS.

LIDDELL—July 23, at Rodlease, Lymington, Capt John Liddell, R. N. aged 74.

TINDAL—July 15 at 3 Hanbury Road, Clifton, Merelina, daughter of the late Capt. Tindal, R. N., aged 92.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Presidency Science Association, 5 p. m.

Cricket—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: "A" Team vs. Poona Young Cricketers; "B" Team vs, St. Xavier's College; Parsi Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana.

Harwood Football League: Warwicks vs. Hornets.

Extra Race Meeting at Poona.

Students' Brotherhood: Public address by Prof. N. E. Welinkar, Prarthana Maadir Hall, Girgaum, 6-15- p. m.

Association of Bombay Architects: Lecture on "Suggestion for the proposed Town Planning Act" by Mr. E. G. Turner I. C. S., 1st Floor, Readymoney House, Apollo Bunder-road, 6 p. m. (S. T.)

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "Never be too busy for business."—John Oxenham.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. to-day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Gujerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut. Col. and W. Bonner V. D. and Officers the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play under the direction of Sergt. J. O'Dell commencing at 6.15 p.m., to-day.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

Two Step.....Dream of Ragtime	.....Thurban
Valse.....The Passing of Salome	...Joyce
Selection .....Peggy	.....Stuart
Extracts .....The Costers Wedding	.Rimmer
Muzurka .....La Gipsy	.....Gaune
Selection .....The Pink Lady	.....Caryll
Valse .....Venus on Earth	.....Lincke
Coonsong.....Auona	.....Gray

THE DRINK EVIL.—Mr. Jos. Selwyn will deliver a lecture on "How to fight the drink evil" at the Matharpaccady Club, Mount Road, Mazagon, on Sunday at 6-30 p.m. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.—The Rev. R. O. Jenkins willaddress the Pleasant Sunday Evening meeting tomorrow at 9 p.m., on the subject: "The Call of the Wild." Interesting solos are arranged and the meetings are open to all.

AN ACCIDENTAL FALL.—Gangaram Rama (30) a Port Trust labourer, was roused from his sleep at 11-30 on Thursday night to resume work. He was not quite awake and fell over on to some labourers fracturing his collar-bone. He was removed to hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

EFFECTS OF OPIUM POISONING.—Shivanna Chhayana (28), a Madrasi, was picked up in an unconscious state from the footpath at Frere Road on Thursday evening and removed to the G. T. Hospital, suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. It is stated that the man was heavily involved and came to Bombay about two months ago.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Bombay Presidency Science Association will be held to-day at 5 p. m. in the University Convocation Hall, when Dr. L. L. Joshi, M. D. will read a paper on; "The Preliminary Observations on the Chemistry of Blood." Surgeon General H. W. Stevenson I. M. S. will preside.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The selection of films for the current week's programme comprises a variety that should be of general interest. It includes eight events in the first series of the Olympic sports at Stockholm and the Boxing, Match at Dieppe between Carpentier and Klaus which came to an unfortunate close in the 19th round, owing to Carpentier's manager having rushed into the rink and created a disturbance, with the result that Carpentier was disqualified. The fight was a good one, and the victory if it had been fought to a close was open to either, though Carpentier seems to have shown signs of exhaustion. "The Lost Daughter" is a pathetic story, in which drama and tragedy are combined with considerable effect. "Foolshead" is again to the fore in a comic impersonation entitled, "The Bump of Destruction" and Pathe's Animated Gazette, illustrating the latest European events, concludes the programme. The diversified selection represented should please all classes of visitors to this popular place of entertainment.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, AUG. 9.

Little is left of the feeble depression over the North Central Provinces, but rainfall has been generally abundant and well distributed, having extended over Gujarat and Rajputana into Sind and the Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast, South Hyderabad, Bombay, Deccan, North Madras Coast, Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, Rajputana, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam; fairly general in the Punjab, and Lower Burma, local in South-east Madras, Lower Sind, the United Provinces, Upper Burma. A few falls have occurred in Madras, Deccan and Mysore.

Bombay, Ratnagiri record 2 inches; Goa, Marmagao, Malegaon, each one and a half; Mangalore and Mercara, each 3; Calicut, 1; Trivandrum 4; Belgaum, 1; Calingapatam 6; Raipur, Pachmarhi, each 1 1-2; Pendra, 3; Nagpur and Dessa, 2; Ahmedabad, 3; Rajkot, 1; Ajmer, Jodhpur, 1 1-2; Hyderabad (Sind) and Rawalpindi, 2; Montgomery, half; Cherat and Dehra Dun, 1; Sambalpur, Saugor Island, 1 1-2; False Point, Darjeeling, 2; Mymensing, Calcutta, Jessore, Narayanganj and Cox's Bazar, 1; Cherrapunji, 2; and Akyab 5 inches of rain.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Provinces, South of United Provinces and diminution in the East of the Central Provinces, North Madras Coast and Orissa.

Arabian Sea:—The mail steamer from Aden experienced fully developed monsoon conditions.

Earthquake Report.—A shock of some violence at its origin about 3,300 miles away was recorded in Simla this morning at 7-7.

POONA, AUG. 9.

It has been raining in Poona practically the whole day, after an interval of a few days during which we experienced fine weather with occasional heavy showers. If the rain continues the prospects for tomorrow's races are not bright

AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Himalaya," Captain H. G. Evans, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday from London reports having encountered strong monsoon and high sea, to within 500 miles of Bomoay, when wind and sea decreased, and weather became showery.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer "Pasha," Captain W. Elliott, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Java via Karachi, had very heavy monsoon.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla in Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	40·91	42·47	41·97	39·28
Friday, 9th August.....	2·74	2·85	2·73	1·84
Total	43·65	45·32	44·70	41·12
Same date last year.....	42·83	44·77	44·93	38·47

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 9.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	1·65	41·45	45·43	37·47

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 9th Aug.	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	Ins. cts.
2 3	49 2

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

KOTAH DIVISION.

Weekly return of rainfall commencing from 8-30 a.m. Saturday the 27th July to 8-30 a.m. Saturday the 3rd August 1912 :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandra	43 61	Bulsar	59 67
Panjoo	42 49	Nousari	49 82
Vaitural	62 35	Bardoli	51 62
Alot	15 25	Nandarbar	15 23
Pachpahar	10 69	Nardana	11 32
Kotah	12 82	Surat	44 99
Indergarh	14 86	Kim	33 48
Ganjapur City ...	13 69	Kosumba	26 37
Hindaun City ...	13 78½	Rajpardi	34 40
Bayena	11 85	Broach	39 50
Bharatpur	9 17	Malsar	29 67
Palghar	57 75	Dabbol	31 15
Gholnod	62 4	Baroda	34 63
Daman	61 67		

AHMEDABAD DIVISION.

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Mahmudabad	21 65	Limkheda	28 25
Ahmedabad	26 83	Dohad	14 6
Viramgam	17 31	Amergar	26 83
Patri	18 68	Rutlam	14 17
Sevorlia	20 85	Negda	14 50
Godhra	27 18		

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (Sth)	94·3	85·0	...	0·02
Jask	96·3	86·3	...	0·00
Muscat (Sth)	90·8	81·1	...	0·26
Muttan	103·3	85·0	...	3·80
Rawalpindi	92·9	71·4	1·91	11·95
Lahore	95·4	82·2	...	8·74
Sirsa	98·8	79·0	...	6·44
Ambala	96·5	76·9	0·40	15·33
Delhi	92·5	79·8	0·49	17·48
Agra	96·5	80·5	...	10·71
Mainpuri	94·3	80·6	0·01	15·42
Jhansi	90·5	78·0	...	21·70
Cawnpore	91·7	79·9	0·08	14·48
Allahabad	90·1	78 5	0·05	13·93
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	84·1	76·7	1·60	9·20
Jaipur	91·2	75·1	0·08	14·95
Kotah	87·6	76·6	0·48	17·21
Bhuj	91·0	78·0	0·83	19·40
Dwarka	88·3	79·7	...	19·78
Veraval	82·1	78·3	0·37	21·14
Rajkot	85·6	74·8	1·00	25·17
Bhavnagar Farm	88·5	78·0	0·28	32·18
Surat	88·4	76·1	0·38	46 57
Ahmedabad	88·6	75·7	3·60	32·31
Deesa	87·3	75·4	1·80	12·51
Seemuch	82·9	73·0	0 17	15·46
Indore	79·6	72·0	0·46	20·57
Jubbulpore	86·8	75·8	0·85	20·54
Saugor	85·8	72·1	0·21	22 86
Hoshangabad	83·1	74·9	0·26	27·16
Khandwa	81·2	74·1	0·61	11·20
Akola	78 7	73·6	0·68	14·73
Amraoti	79·3	72·3	0·66	14·59
Nagpur	88·1	74·8	2·02	38·40
Chanda	81·5	75 0	0·01	30·37
Raipur	83·7	73 6	1·51	28·47
BOMBAY	81·8	77·2	1·84	41·12
Ratnagiri	78·9	75·4	2·65	73·51
Mormugao	82·6	74·7	1·23	78·01
Karwar	82·2	75·0	0·89	78·53
Malegaon	83·9	73 1	1·34	9·98
Ahmednagar	79·6	70 0	0·22	4·80
Poona	80·0	71·3	0·06	11·53
Sholapur	78 3	70·1	0.37	7·80
Sijapur	80·2	70·8	...	4·92
Belgaum	72·3	67·5	0·94	52 00
Aurangabad	...	70·2	0·09	12·33
Hissamabad (Indur)	75·9	73·2	0·07	21·85
Hyderabad	80·3	72·2	0·11	11·01
Mangalore	83·8	73·3	4·01	87·45
Calicut	83·3	73 1	2·12	88·65
Cochin	80·7	73·2	1·14	78·56
Colombo	88·5	75 6	0·37	25·52
Masulipatam	90·3	78·2	0·09	13·37
Bellary	90 0	73 3	0·33	2·85
Cuddapah	10·7	80·6	...	4 24
Madras	98 0	75·0	0·28	4·39
Sangaiore	82·3	66·3	...	8·27
Coimbatore	80 4	70·3	0·05	4·54
Trichinopoly	100·6	77·3	0·09	4·40
Negapatam	98·7	80·2	...	1·14

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 9th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme eastern districts and in the extreme north; Rawalpindi has had 1·91", Ambala 0·40" and Delhi 0·49" Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and clear lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi and in defect at Ambala. Maximum temperature is in defect at Ambala; the minimum is in excess at Lahore and in defect at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Day temperature is in excess at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0·46" Ajmer 1·60" and Kotah 0·48". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in south Rajputana but in excess in Sind; the minimum is also above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly reneral rain has fallen; Deesa has had 1·80," Ahmedabad 3·50," Surat 0·38," Bhuj 0·83" Rajkot 1·00," Bhavnagar Para 0·28." Veraval 0·37," Neemuch 0·17" and Indore 0·46." Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess at Dwarka.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay has had 1·84." Ratnagiri 2·65," Mormugao 1·28" and Karwar 0·89." Skies are heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and local rain in Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 1·34," Ahmednagar 0·22", Sholapur 0·37", Belgaum 0·9,4" and Hyderabad 0·11". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Malegaon. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase in the area of rainfall to-day. Widespread rain has fallen on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, Kathiawar with the exception of the extreme western districts, the Central Provinces, west Central India and Rajputana. Rainfall has been fairly general in the Bombay Deccan, the east Punjab, the extreme north and on the north Madras Coast. Local rain has fallen in Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan. Fairly strong monsoon conditions prevail.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the central parts of the country, the United Provinces and east Rajputana; local rain in the Deccan, Hyderabad and some showers in the Punjab and on the north Madras Coast.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report:—s. s. "Himalaya," which left Aden on the afternoon of the 4th, experienced up to longitude 52° E south-westerly gentle to moderate wind with generally overcast skies; till longitude 55 1-2° E fresh or strong south-westerly wind, considerable sea and swell; till longitude 60° E moderate gale, high sea and swell from the south-west; till longitude 66° E strong weakening to fresh wind from the south-west or west-south-west, high following sea and swell with occasionally cloudy skies; till arrival this morning moderate westerly wind, south-westerly swell with overcast or cloudy skies. There was rain between longitudes 66° and 67° E and frequent rainsqualls near Bombay. Strong monsoon conditions prevail in the Arabian Sea.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 9th August was 29·628 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 14 feet, at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OUR RAILWAY SERVANTS.

Grievances of Permanent Way Inspectors.

A correspondent writes to the "Statesman":—

A Permanent-Way Inspector is that useful subordinate, who is in charge of a portion of 50 or 60 miles of railway line and on his shoulders the safety of millions of the travelling public depends. He is responsible for the up-keep of bridges, embankments fencing permanent-way and signals. The Permanent-Way Inspector is the man who has to turn out first in case of accidents, cyclone and floods. He is subordinate to an Assistant Engineer, who is called a Sub-Divisional Officer, but practically all the work in connection with the Engineering Department is carried on by the Permanent-Way Inspector. The Sub-Divisional Officer is only a checking officer.

The Inspector's duty compels him to remain out on the line from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., i e, for 12 hours a day, in spite of sun and rain, at least for 9 months in a year. He is a subordinate without whom a railway would be unable to maintain its lines and this hard-worked and useful subordinate is treated worst of all in Government public services. He is not treated as a gazetted or graded sub ordinate, like the Sub-Engineers, Supervisors and Overseers. No proper service record is being maintained at present on a proper recognised form or in a service book: a so called confidential record is substituted to which a subordinate has no access and therefore a subordinate is kept in the dark as to the nature of the Engineer's remarks.

At the present time, an Inspector is taken on Rs. 150 a month, and with the present system of increment at the rate of Rs. 15 in 3 years, he would have to put in 50 years' service to reach the maximum of Rs. 400. This is an impossible feat as he has to retire at the age of 55 years; therefore it is evident that the maximum can never be earned under existing circumstances. That Overseers and Supervisors being graded and gazatted subordinates are eligible for promotion to an officer's grade and so is the P. W. Inspector, but the difference is that the former can claim superior grade as a right after the completion of a certain period, while the latter has to depend on the choice of his officers, being non-gazetted.

Though the nature of a P.-W. Inspector's duty is much more arduous and responsible than that of the Supervisors, he is very badly treated when the question of allowance is involved. From Chief Engineer down to Overseers, Traffic Inspectors, Loco. Foremen, Guards and Drivers, all are entitled to extra allowances after completion of 8 hours' work, but a P. W. I. neves gets any allowance, unless he is out of headquarters from 9 p.m. to 4 a.m. of the following morning, for which he gets one per cent on his pay.

Therefore the prayer of the Permanent-Way Inspectors is that they may be treated as gazetted and graded subordinates, like Sub-Engineers and Supervisors; that minimum and maximum rates of salary may be fixed with reasonable consideration; that proper rules for granting increments may be introduced, and that a proper system for recording service on a proper recognised form or in a service book may be established, as is done in the case of Overseers, Supervisors and Sub-Engineers. A service limit should be laid down so as to enable an Inspector to draw the maximum pay in reasonable time, and to give them a chance for promotion to the officers' grade after certain years of approved service. Cases are known and are still in existence where men who joined on Rs. 125 and Rs. 150 a month 15 years ago are drawing only Rs.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

Home Colonial and Foreign Affairs.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The subject of the Government policy as to land taxation and the appointment of the Liberal Committee which is inquiring into land problems was raised on July 22, in the House of Lords by Lord Ribblesdale. The Marquess of Crewe, on behalf of the Government, repudiated official responsibility for the inquiry, but said its results might be useful in the future. The Marquess of Lansdowne referred to the recently constituted body as a Committee of partisans.

In the Common Scottish Estimates were considered in Committee of Supply, and at a quarter-past eight o'clock the proceedings were interrupted by a motion by Mr. O'Grady for the adjournment of the House for the purpose of calling attention to the London dock strike. Mr. Lansbury and Mr. J. R. Macdonald pressed the need of an early settlement, and Mr. Norman Craig pointed out that a main difficulty had been the insistence by the men of the acceptance of the federation ticket. Mr. Lloyd George intimated that the Government were seriously considering the desirability of early legislation applicable to labour disputes generally. Mr. Bonar Law also spoke, and the motion for the adjournment was defeated by 255 against fifty-eight.

At a meeting of the Harrow Division of Middlesex, Liberal and Progressive Association Executive Committee, the Committee resolved to recommend Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, of the London County Council, to the General Council of the Association for adoption as the Liberal candidate for the division at the next parliamentary election.

Capt. the Hon. A. C. Murray, M.P., parliamentary private secretary to Sir Edward Grey, and brother of the Chief Government Whip, speaking at a Liberal gathering held on July 19, in the grounds of Sir William Mather's house, near Bramshaw, Hampshire, said he had been asked by one of those present to explain the new land policy of the Government. So far as he was aware the Government had neither framed nor formulated any new land policy, and it was not therefore possible to explain something which was non-existent.

Mr. Outhwaite, M.P., made the definite announcement at a Liberal meeting at Crewe, on July 22, that Mr. Lloyd George, with the support of the Prime Minister, will embark this autumn on a great campaign, which is to be continued right up to the next General Election, "to do something great for the overthrow of the land monopoly." He added that it would be the greatest contest between the people and privilege and monopoly since the abolition of the Corn Laws.

The "Times" parliamentary correspondent says it is stated on good authority that Mr. Lloyd George has definitely determined to inaugurate a campaign in the country in favour of a new Radical land policy in the autumn, and to continue this campaign until the next General Election.

Lord Lansdowne, speaking at the annual meetting of the rural League on July 24, said that the time had come when the old agricultural system would not entirely suffice for the needs of the community. The Unionist Party favoured a discriminating measure of State-aided purchase. Legislation to that effect would have its place in their programme, and any modest financial support would be forthcoming. He also advocated a system of rural banks, better housing, and more effective agricultural education.

The Representative Body of the British Medical Association, at a full meeting in Liverpool, on July 23, confirmed the decision reached in committee to insist on the minimum demands of the profession formulated last February, and expressed regret that the Government had not acceded to the terms upon which alone the cordial co-operation of the profession in supplying medical treatment under the Insurance Act could be obtained. The Association is calling upon medical men to withdraw from advisory committees and to resign any positions they may have accepted on provisional committees. No decision has been reached as to the administration of sanitorium benefits. Sir James Barr, the President, described the Act as the most gigantic fraud since the South Sea Bubble.

The Inter-Departmental Committee, presided over by Sir M. Nathan, on employment under the Crown, as affected by Part I. of the Insurance Act, have issued their second report. The Committee have obtained actuarial advice that the conditions of service of the great majority of the established female servant of the Crown are such as to warrant the exception of their employment from the operation of Part I. of the Act, and they recommend accordingly. After dealing in detail with the conditions of service of other classes of Government employees, the Committee make recommendations involving an increase in the existing sick leave privilges in various cases. The result of the adoption of their recommendations would be that the employment of all established civil servants, other than Admiralty workmen (who were dealt with in a previous report), will be excepted from the operation of Part I. of the Act.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce on July 24, passed the following resolution :—"That in view of the fact that it is stipulated in the National Insurance Act that compulsory contributions are payable by employees as well as employers, and that the employer shall deduct the worker's contribution from wages, this Council urges upon employers of labour the desirability of making the deduction in all cases, in order that employed persons may bear the full responsibility under the Act."

The Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas Crosby) presided on July 22, at the Mansion House over a meeting called by the National Service League to consider the question of juniversal military training for home defence. The large company present included Lord Roberts, Lord Milner, and Lord Curzon. Lord Roberts said that he grieved to have to repeat that they were now no better prepared to carry on a war than in 1905, when he last addressed a meeting of City men at the Mansion House on that subject. The experience gained in the Boer war had had no effect and they had neglected, except as regards the Regular Army, to profit by the lessons which that war ought to have taught them. Those who were responsible for our defences—and he must include in that category the late Minister of War—were either so blind to the lessons of history or so enamoured of their own schemes that they had deliberately lulled the nation into the belief that our present system was adequate, and that we were amply prepared to meet any danger which came within the sphere of consideration by practical men. Thus the very men who ought to be endeavouring to rouse the nation from its fatal apathy were fostering that spirit of indifference and self-confidence to which the nation itself was already too prone. Our position was precarious in the extreme. Lord Haldane, by placing the problems of national defence upon what was for a British Minister a new and comprehensive basis, would go down to posterity as the first British statesman who, in theory, embodied in an actual scheme the idea of a National Army—"a nation in arms." But the Territorial Force was not, and under the conditions voluntary service never could be, fit to perform the function allotted to it by Lord Haldane himself.

The Canadian Ministers—with the exception of Mr. Borden—who are now in this country, on July 22, visited the naval construction works at Barrow-in-Furness of Messrs. Vickers, Limited. The object of the visit was not only to study the organisation and equipment of the Vickers' works, but to confer with the firm on their naval construction establishment now being organised at Montreal. Occasion was also taken to name the new floating dock which has been built for these works, and which will leave this country on August 10. The dock which is capable of taking the largest battleship in the British Fleet or the largest merchant vessel trading in the St. Lawrence, was named by Mrs. Hazen the "Duke of Connaught." The basin is now ready, so that when the dock reaches Canada Montreal will possess facilities which have hitherto been lacking. A floating dock has been preferred, because it can be towed to any point of the Atlantic seaboard of the Dominion. The dock is 600 feet long and 130 feet wide overall, the walls from the bottom to the top of the dock being fifty-nine feet. Ships of 100 feet beam can be docked, and as the ends are open a vessel of any length can be accommodated.

The Hon. J. W. Sauer, the South African Minister of Agriculture, arrived on July 20 at Southampton. Interviewed by Reuter's Agency, Mr. Sauer said :—"The main idea of our defence scheme is that we defend South Africa and thus relieve the Imperial Government from all responsibility from dangers arising inside South Africa. We are prepared to defend South African soil, but it is a question whether we shall be in a position to do anything more in the way of contributing to the Navy than we are doing now. Our scheme of internal defence will relieve the Imperial Government.

In connection with the forthcoming visit to Egypt of a delegation of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Sir Charles W. Macara, the president, and Mr. Arao Schmidt, the secretary, had, on July 24, an interview with Lord Kitchener, who, as is well known, is doing such excellent work for the promotion of the cotton-growing industry of Egypt. Lord Kitchener discussed the outlines of the programmes of the delegation's tour and evinced great interest in its details.

One of the oldest buildings at Kingston-on-Thames, dating back to the Tudor period, is now being pulled down to make way for a new building for Parr's Bank. The building originally formed part of the Castle Inn, which was for over 300 years a famous hostelry in Kingston Market-place. The Castle Inn is mentioned in works of Tudor and subsequent times, and it is recorded that the troops of Cromwell and Fairfax were successively quartered there.

"Armada Day"—the 324th anniversary of the sighting of the Spanish Armada—was celebrated at Earl's Court on July 20, by the London Devonian Association and other Devonian societies in London and the provinces. The famous game of bowls on Plymouth Hoe was reproduced, and in the midst of the festivities messengers arrived with the news that the Armada had been sighted. Then followed a reception in the model of Drake's ship, the "Revenge", where Mr. Churchill, who was accompanied by Mrs. Churchill and Mrs. George Cornwallis West, gave an address. Col. E. T. Clifford, Chairman of the London Devonian Association, presided.

The new Sheriffs of the City of London—Mr. Alderman Cooper and Mr. A. L. Bower—will be admitted to office at Guildhall on Saturday, Sept. 28, and give their inaugural breakfast at Merchant Taylors' Hall.

The committee for the removal of King's College Hospital to South London have just received a cheque for £20,000 being the balance of the gift of £50,000 recently made to the fund by an anonymous donor. By the donor's desire, £4,000 of the total donation is allotted to the sum required for the building of the medical school in connection with the new hospital.

Swan-upping, or the annual journey of the swan-markers up the Thames for the purpose of marking the young birds, or cygnets, began on July 22 from Southwark Bridge at 9-30 a.m. All the birds on the Thames belong in about equal proportions to the King and the Vintner's and the Dyers' Companies.

A letter from the private secretary of the Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior was read at a Court of Edinburgh University on July 23, announcing that his Highness had been pleased to make a donation of £4,000 in aid of a lectureship in military subjects in the University. The donation was accepted with thanks.

The Insurance Commissioners in Glasgow reported officially on July 20, that for the first four days of the operation of the Insurance Act they had received £30,000 in contributions throughout Scotland, £5,000 being in cheques from large employers for bulk stamping. Only one firm had refused to deduct the employees contribution, or to pay their own share, and it was stated that in all such cases prosecution would follow.

July 24 was the hundredth anniversdy of the launching of the "Comet", the first steamship on the Clyde. The shipping at Glasgow harbour displayed bunting in honour of the occasion, but the official celebration of the centenary will not take place until Aug. 31, when there will be a naval pageant on the Clyde. The Admiralty will send a squadron of first class battleships and a division of destroyers. At the Corporation banquet Mr. McKinnon Wood will deliver an address on Mr. Henry Bell, designer of the "Comet."

The libel action brought by Mr. Guiney, M.P., for North Cork, against Mr. Michael Barry, ended on July 23, at the Cork Assizes, in a verdict for the plaintiff. The jury assessed the damages at half a crown, and judgment was entered accordingly. A stay of exection was granted. The libel complained of was that the plaintiff offered to sell his seat for £1,000. The defendant said that in May, when the Pension Committees were being elected by the County Council, he objected to Mr. Guiney, and when challenged why he did so, said:—"Because Guiney said he sold his seat." The fact was that Mr. Guiney in his canvass against the defendant for the division boasted that he refused £1,000 for his parliamentary seat at the General Election, the suggestion being that the offer came from the Irish Party. The defendant offered no other evidence.

At Cork County Assizes on July 19, a man named McCarthy was indicted for the murder of Florence O'Neill, at Schull, County Cork, on June 23 last. The Crown accepted a verdict of manslaughter, and prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Counsel for prisoner pleaded in mitigation that the Government were responsible for this crime in repealing a statute which prevented the indiscriminate carrying of revolvers by the people in Ireland. Judge Boyd agreed with counsel, and said that grave responsibility rested upon the Government in allowing firearms to be used in the country. From police reports he had received, young fellows throughout the country were firing revolvers in the fields and on the roads. It was perfectly unconscionable that such a thing should be allowed.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

It is understood that the Government may abrogate the Fisheries "Modus Vivendi" between Canada and the United States. Under the existing agreement American vessels cannot fish within the three-mile limit, but on payment of a license fee can enter ports, secure crews and tranship their catch. As Canada receives no real compensation for these privileges, it is probable that the agreement will be abrogated.

SOUTH AFRICA.

At a complimentary dinner given in his honour this evening, Mr. Brown, the ex-Postmaster-General of the Transvaal, said it was understood that there would be an accelerated service by the Union-Castle Company to South Africa, and that three new 15,000-ton vessels would be laid down immediately.

Durban, July 21.—General Baden-Powell, who arrived at Durban on July 20, from Australia, reviewed the local Boy Scouts. In conversation with a representative of the "Natal Mercury," General Baden-Powell suggested as his own idea that South Africa and Australia should enter into some arrangement for reciprocal help, the circumstances of their defence being so similar.

AUSTRALIA.

Mr. W. A. Redmond, M. P., interviewed in Melbourne on July 21, on the fund-collecting tour which he and the other members of the Home Rule deputation have been making in Australia, stated that the results had surpassed all their expectations. The envoys had been supported with unexampled generosity, and owed much to the Press. The envoys sailed on July 24 for the West Australia, where they will spend a fortnight.

In order to make the punishment for non-attendance at drills under the compulsory military service system commensurate with the extent of the evasion, the fines of £5 have been reduced, delinquents now paying instead two shillings for each hour during which they are absent, and the costs of the prosecution.

With reference to an invitation which the capital cities of Australia propose to send home for a British naval squadron to visit the Commonwealth, the Melbourne "Age" states that the Federal Ministers oppose the idea of asking the Imperial Government to send out any part of the fleet stationed in the North Sea, thereby weakening the home defences.

The delay in the Canadian Preference negotiations is much regretted in Australia, as the Australian list of preference articles was sent last February. After long delay Canada replied that Mr. Foster would soon be coming to negotiate personally; but the latest news is that Mr. Foster will arrive next April, when the Federal elections will be proceeding. It is worth noting that the principal obstacle to the former negotiations was the inability to obtain any security that Canadian machinery admitted at preferencial rates would be of genuinely Canadian manufacture.

Mr. Easton, of the British Immigration League, sends the following message from Sydney:—

The ex-Service men and Reservists, immigrants arriving for the British Immigration League under the special £6,000 grant, are much easier to handle than the untrained portion. Discipline helps to make immigrants cheerful and more readily adaptable to new surrounding, consequently employers give them the preference, and they are placed at less cost.

Authoritative complaints have been received in Sydney from the new Hebrides, that the supply of intoxicants to natives, the irregular recruitment of women, kidnapping, and illegal detention of natives are as frequent as ever. The Joint Court's decision against the French is useless, because it is not enforced by the French Administrations, and fines which have been inflicted remain unpaid and unexacted. It appears that the kidnapping and murder of a native by a white man is not triable in the Joint Court; hence several notorious offenders are still untried.

FOREIGN.

BELGIUM.

The Civil Court of Brussels has given judgment in an action for 500,000f. (£20,000) brought by the "concessionaire" of Luna Park against the Brussels Exhibition Company for damages suffered by the fire in 1910. The Court declared that the company were responsible owing to the lack of precautions taken and the deficiency of fire appliances available, and granted provisionally to the plaintiffs a sum of 50,000f., experts being appointed to survey and assess the damages actually caused.

FRANCE.

Captain Clavenad, chief of the military aviation section at Casablanca, has been sentenced to 30 days' military arrest, increased by the Minister of War to 45 days', for having published in the "Matin" an article accusing the Administrative officials of having discouraged aviation in Morocco, and of having prevented the employment of men and material of the Aviation Corps.

A painting by Boucher was maliciously smirched with red ink by a woman on July 21. Fortunately the damage was at once discovered and the authorities were able to clean the picture before the ink worked through the varnish. The woman has been arrested. Doubts are entertained as to her sanity.

According to wireless telegrams received at Toulon, the whole of the French Mediterranean Fleet put to sea simultaneously from the shores of Corsica on July 22. The six dreadnoughts started from the Bay of Macinaggio, the second squadron from its anchorage off Bastia, the cruiser squadron left Ajaccio, and the flotillas of torpedo-boat destroyers and submarines, which were under the shelter of the coast near Bonifacio, were massed before the Straits in order to close them against a hostile force.

Returns from the Prefects of the various departments show that out of the 12,000,000 of people under an obligation to insure a little over 7,000,000 had registered by July 1. The law making insurance compulsory was passed in 1910, but an amending Act giving further benefits was passed last February, and further legislation is proposed next session.

Paris, July 21 ("Times").—The Bey of Tunis, with his two sons, left Paris this morning for Toulon. The Bey who was in general's uniform, had a guard of honour at the station, and representatives of the President of the Republic bade him farewell. The visit has been in every way a success.

MEXICO.

A message from Mexico City announces that a band of 500 Zapatistas mined the railroad and wrecked a train proceeding from Mexico City to Cuernavaca. Thirty Federal troops, forming the military escort of the train, and nine second-class passengers who were in the same car, were killed. The rebels afterwards set fire to the train, and 20 passengers who were injured and were unable to escape were burned to death.

MOROCCO.

The latest despatches from Marakesh announce a distinct improvement in the situation. The French Consol has reconciled the two hostile kaids, who have decided to unite against the new Pretender. It is probable, therefore, that the European residents who have not already left will remain at their posts.

PERSIA.

The Sipahdar left Teheran on July 18 ostensibly as Governor of Azerbaijan, but it is doubtful whether he will actually proceed to his post.

PORTUGAL.

The Marquis de Villalobar, Spanish Minister in Lisbon, has had a long conference with Senhor Vasconcellos, Minister for Foreign Affairs. An important demonstration by Spanish residnet in Lisbon, which was to take place to protest against the protection extended to Portuguese "emigres" on the Spanish frontier has been postponed "sine die." An official "communique" states that tranquility now reigns throughout the whole country.

The Government has managed to raise a loan from several Portuguese banking firms of £500,000 to be used for the building of railway in Portugal.

A further number of army officers from different regiments have been placed under arrest on the charge of conniving at the Royalist rising. The Minister of War states that in order to quell the Royalist movement the Government mobilised 5,417 men, and that the rebel raids cost the Republic about £440,000.

RUSSIA.

The battleship Oscar II., with the King and Queen of Sweden on board, arrived at Pitkapaasi (Finland) on July 22. The Tsar proceeded with his daughters, the Grand Duchesses Olga and Tatiana, on board the Swedish battleship and was received on deck by the King and Queen. Shortly afterwards the Tsar returned to the Standart, and King Gustaf and the Queen then returned his Majesty's visit on board the Imperial yacht, where they remained for luncheon. Their Majesties left the Standart at about 3 o'clock, and an hour later the Tsar and the Tsaritsa again went on board the Oscar II. and remained there until 6 o'clock.

A mutiny has occurred among the Sappers in Turkestan, but the causes are being kept secret. As this service is recruited from skilled artisans, it is surmised that the movement is due to a revolutionary agency, but possibly it originated from purely local causes. Cases have been known where the men have been dissatisfied with being employed for private purposes without proper remuneration. The insubordination of the troops in Turkestan, although confined to one particular branch, causes all the more anxiety in view of the recent reports of disaffection among the sailors in the Black Sea.

A special despatch from St. Petersburg announces that the Russian naval programme for the Baltic, comprises the construction of four battle cruisers of 30,000 tons displacement, costing 45 million roubles (£4,500,000) each; four 7,000-ton cruisers, at seven million roubles each; two 3,500-ton cruisers at three and a half million roubles each; 36,800-ton destroyers at one million six hundred thousand roubles each; and 12 submarines at approximately two million roubles each. For the Black Sea Fleet, three large battleships are already being built, and two small cruisers will be built by the Nicolai yards.

TURKEY.

On July 21, there was an explosion of dynamite on the railway at Adjazlar, while a train was passing. The locomotive was thrown into the air and the tender blown to pieces. No casualties are reported. At Tikfesh, a bomb exploded and damaged the buildings of the municipality and the Datte Publique and killed a passing wagon-driver.

UNITED STATES.

The Senate, sitting as an Impeachment Court, has ordered Judge Archbald to answer the charges against him by July 29, the House of Representatives to present its answer by August 1, and the supplementary answers to be filed by August 3.

GERMANY.

A pinnace which was carying fourteen officers of the battleship "Thuringera" capsized on July 21, near Nidden, which lies on the tongue of land running north from Konigsberg. A paymaster and a superintendent were drowned. The other officers were rescued in an exhausted condition.

Berlin, July 22 (Reuter).—Capt. Kostevitch, the Russian officer, who is charged with espionage, was removed to Leipzig this afternoon, to stand his trial. His alleged confederate, the Russian ex-captain Nikolski, will follow him thither on Thursday. The trial is not expected to take place before the end of September.

THE ITALIAN-TURKISH WAR.

As announced in our latest news last week, a cannonade took place at the entrance to the Dardanelles early on July 19. The Turkish version of the affair is that an attempt was made by eight Italian torpedo-boats to force the Straits, but was frustrated by the guns of the forts, which sank two of the torpedo-boats and damaged the others. In Rome this version, is ridiculed, and the reported naval losses are stated to be without confirmation. The Turkish Government has decided to narrow the channel between the minefields in the Dardanelles, but not to close the Straits.

An official report from Misurata, states that on July 20, at four o'clock, General Fara, with the Second Brigade, was sent out to drive back the Arabs, who for several days had been encroaching on the oasis of Misurata. After a decisive action, lasting four hours, the Arabs fled, leaving many killed on the ground. The Italian losses were nineteen killed, nine being native troops, and eighty-seven wounded, of whom fifty-seven were natives.

THE LONDON FIRE.

Appalling Swiftness of the Disaster.

SOME REMARKABLE ESCAPES

THE "Daily News and Leader" thus describes the terrible fire which broke out in a celluloid factory in London on July 23rd :—

The fire broke out with explosive suddenness, just after six o'clock, within a great block of buildings having one elevation in Moor-lane, City (with in the notorious danger zone), and in a few minutes six poor workgirls, employed by Messrs. Angus Taomas and Co., has been suffocated and burned to death on the roof, and four had fallen in flames though a glass roof far below. The narratives of the affair to me by those who witnessed it were more like the horrible insanities of something seen by the bereft than of which could happen in a civilized community.

For the fact is hundreds were forced to witness the affair from when the flames suddenly burst from that top room to the spectacle of girls in flames on the parapet, or falling headlong to the glass below. None could help them. Not even a fire escape could get near them. They were beyond all aid within view of frantic people in office windows. But nothing was seen of it from the street.

When I got there, writes the reports just as they were removing six bodies, charred beyond human resemblance, in the firemen's wheeled refreshment canteen, there was little in Moor-lane to show the catastrophe beyond the wet muck and hose pipes of the usual City fire. Very little indeed shows from the street. But the hysterics of the women who had witnessed the affair, and the pallor of the men who had been there, was enough.

The site of the awful affair is a huge block of buildings fronting Moor-lane, Butler-street, and Milton-street. The other side of the rectangle, occupied by Messrs. Baddeley Brothers drops to the Metropolitan Underground Railway. This block of buildings is a hollow island, for the windows of all the back rooms look at each other across a spacious interior well. The building in which the fire occurred, No. 21, Moor-lane, projects into this hollow enclosed space like a promontory for a distance of perhaps 60 feet. The walls of that building projecting into the well drop sheer to an acre of glass, the roofs of the ground floor offices of all the hollow square of buildings.

At the very top of that promontory Messrs. Angus Thomas and Co., Christmas card manufacturers, had a room where about 20 girls were working. It connected with the outer world by a narrow staircase leading to Moor-lane. But for that staircase the girls in the room were isolated high in space easily observed, but unapprochable, by all who worked in the offices with the myriad windows round.

HOW IT BEGAN.

Exactly what happened will not be known yet. It was told me by a girl who was looking across at the room, that a girl dropped a light, perhaps it was melted sealing wax,) on a card, "and I reckon it was all told." What happened next everybody knows who was at the back windows, though the horror of it makes it impossible for them to speak of it coherently. The top of that promontory building first smoked voluminously, and then burst into flames. That would be about fifteen minutes past six, when most of the workers round were preparing to go. Almost instantly it was fully enveloped.

All rounds the vast enclosure the windows went up in the cliff walls, and at the poor girls shrieking in the flames there was shouted instructions of the impossible things. But the horrible fact is that nothing could be done. They were doomed from the start. Only fight could have saved them. Obviously no escape could get at them. With their precarious staircase also in flames, alight themselves and with the furnace behind them, they looked out across a space 60ft. deep all round to the agonised watches across.

Six of them were overcome on the roof, and were removed from there when the fire was extinguished, for it was soon put out. Three of them, flaring like brands, dropped to the glass below. Another, in trying to walk a narrow plank trust out across vacancy by men opposite anxious to help, fell in her fright and agony, for she, too, was in flames. Actually, to those working in the bottom offices, the bodies coming through the glass roofs was the first intimation that anything was amiss.

"I came walking into the inner office," said a merchant to me, "and found my goods smothered in blood and a girl burning and moaning on the floor. I rushed out to get oid, and when I got back two more were burning on top of her." They had dropped 60ft.

It is the space from one wall to this promontory building to the nearest window was no more than could be jumped by a strong man. It was as near as that. For such poor little workgirls that narrow sundering of safety, a bare chance for the strong and desperate, was impassable.

CRASHED THROUGH SKYLIGHTS.

They tried it, the agonised, frantic creatures, and dropped to crash through the glass. Workers in the buildings round hurriedly sought ladders and planks, but the ladders were too long to go round the twisted stairs, though they were thrust through the windows on the way. It could not be done. That narrow twelve-foot chasm was at last spanned by a plank. Two girls, badly injured, got across in safety. A third who attempted it fell, with her clothes alight. It is possible she was already too far gone when she got her foot on the plank.

"I stood where you are now," said an eye-witness to me, "and begged a girl standing on that corner of the parapet to jump across. I held out my arms. I don't think she could have done it. But she was a shocking sight, She was well alight, moaning dreadfully. Her two poor arms were already charred. She was so near; it was dreadful to see. She fell back into the flames behing her."

ALL OVER IN HALF AN HOUR.

In half an hour the whole shocking business was over. The dead were being carried away in the canteen waggon. And in a little more the firemen were actually in the room were the fire started. In all the buildings round that fatal place were other work women fainting and in hysterics because of what they had been forced to see.

It it understood that three younger girls, working near the staircase, got out instantly. But the rest of the girls in that oblong room were in a veritable trap, and there was no escape possible. They were doomed from the start of is. The interiors of all the buildings round, a vast hive of workers, are also of wood and for a short time it seemed the fiad was in grave danger of spreading The girls of Baddeley Brothers were got hastily into the street. But the proof firemen under Lieut. Sladu, soon got the flames under and only the under floors of 21, Moors lane were damaged by smoke and water.

ACROSS THE PLANK.

The most thrilling episode of the fire was the walking of the plank across the terrible well, with its attendant disaster.

As soon as the alarm was raised the neighbouring warehouses and factories in Moor-lane were emptied. The employees poured out in hundreds. Some in Messrs. Baddeley's went out to the back to be impotent spectators of the disaster. But not everyone stood to see the girls burn without an effort at rescue. It was from one of the buildings in Butler-street that the plank was pushed out of a window.

One of the employees of Messrs. Dalton and Company thought of the idea when the girls were seen to be making for the roof. Heand some of his fellow-workmen promptly obtained the plauk and ran it across the space of about three yards which intervened between the two buildings.

Some of the girls crossed this dizzy bridge in safety, but others hung back. One, whilst endeavouring to traverse the plank, lost her balance and fell, carrying the plank with her. In her fall she dropped through a glass roof several storeys below. It is said she was not killed.

Miss Nomath, of Forest Gate, an employee of Messrs. Baddeley Brothers, gave a vivid account of the incident. She was preparing to leave work when shrieks from another room drew her attention. From a window she saw sparks and smoke in dense volume. She saw men of her firm pushing planks over to the windows of Messrs. Angus Thomas' premises.

"One girl who attempted to cross," she said, "found her skirt caught between the planks, and in a moment the flames had enveloped her. With a despairing shriek the poor creature threw herself down from the plank. It was an awful sight!"

A man who works in Butler-street said that two women who were implored to walk the plank set with burning clothes on a parapet.

"I threw water over them," he said, "but it was no good. I shouted to them to jump, but they were afraid."

THE KING AS SPORTSMAN.

His Majesty's Example to His Subjects.

SERVICES TO THE TURF.

THE association of the Royal family with sport has never been so close as at the present time when a sailor King is on the Throne, which fact at first sight may appear to be an anomaly, but yet upon consideration it is nothing of the sort; that it is to say, if heredity counts for anything in such matters, for King Edward was a sportsman as keen as any of his subjects, and all the House of Hanover, excepting maybe the first, were generous supporters of the sport of Kings and some of them of shooting likewise. Thus the "Pall Mall Gazette."

It must be remembered, too, although by reason of his profession our present Sovereign has not been favoured by opportunities for developing the latent love of British foutdoor exercises that obviously is so strong within him to the extent of becoming proficient in many of them, that he has kept himself well informed of all that has been going on.

It is presumable therefore, that the Kings devotion to British sport and his desire to en-courage its development in every branch were responsible for his recent visits to Henley and Lords, whilst his partiality for Rugby football was previously rendered evident by his patronage of the great game at Twickenham. His Majesty, moreover, has done much to advance the interests of other sports and pastimes.

THE KING'S MAXIM.

In short mens sana in corpore sano is a maxim that especially applies to King George V. whose evident desire to encourage his subjects to play the game as much in connection with healthy outdoor sports as in the more commercial transactions of everyday life, is calculated to instil enthusiasm in the spirits of those patriotic Englishmen who, like their Royal master, desire to preserve the youth of the country from incurring the reproach of slackness.

The King himself has set a great example in this respect, as much of his time which can be spared from the cares of State is devoted to active participation in sport. Since his accession to the throne a tennis court has been erected at Buckingham Palace, and in this many hours are spent in enjoying the pleasures of one of the most ancient and intricate of games. As a horseman his Majesty is recognised on all sides as possessed of great ability his seat and hands being remarkably good; whilst the fact that he is always up betimes to enjoy his morning ride provides an example that many of his subjects might follow to the benefit of their health and happiness.

Yachting, too, is a sport in which King George is keenly interested, as is only natural in the case of one who has spen such a considerable portion of his existence upon the water; moreover, he thoroughly understands the mysteries of sailing craft, so that his hand upon the tiller invariably inspires confidence amongst the members of his crew.

The high reputation enjoyed by the King as a game shot is one that is treasured by very few of his subjects; indeed, where the leading shooting men of the country to be called upon to compile lists of the six best gunners of the day, the only three certainties for places in them would be his Majesty, the Marquis of Ripon, and Lord Walsingham. Each member of this trio has vindicated his claim to be included in such a list as the above by not one but many practical proofs of hit efficiency, and in connection with such a sport as shooting there is very little of the element of luck to help a man. Hence, apart entirely from the honour which his presence confers upon his host the King is always regarded as an acquisition to any snoot, especially when a heavy bag of game is the main object in view. The Sovereign's love of salmon fishing is likewise keen, his devotion to this form of sport being in a great measure shared by the Princess Royal, the enthusiasm and skill of the illustrious brother and sister being evinced by their assiduous enjoyment of this branch of sport and the magnitude of their respective takes.

As patron of the Turf and owner of racehorses, his Majesty has already conferred much benefit on the Sport of Kings in this country, and although it has not as yet fallen to his share to achieve the aim of every racingman in the world by winning the Derby all sections of the community in looking forward to seeing the Royal purple victorious on Epsom Downs. This season Pintadean was within measurable distance of accomplishing this greatly-to-be-desired feat and there is moreover consolation to be derived from the reflection that there still remains plenty of time for a King of England to win the Derby once again.

THIS YEAR'S WINS.

Meanwhile, King George's horses have fared very well this season, as five bearers of his colours have between them won £3,593 in ten and a half races including the dead-heat which Pintadeau ran with Tidal Wave. To the above amount Dorando is the chief contributor with four races of the total value of £1,252 to his credit, Le Lace' two successes being responsible for £994, whilst Pintadean's three victories represented £975, and Thrace's and Carol Singer's solitary successes respectively £262 and £190 more. But the season is as yet comparatively young, and it is therefore reasonable to anticipate that his Majesty's racehorses will add still further to the list of successes of the most honoured and most popular colours in the world.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—From July 19 to July 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col C Duer, I M S, B
Capt R H Lee I M S, B
Mr W H Buchan, B Cov
Mr J O French, B Cov
Mr H G S Tyler, B Cov
Mr E H Keys, B
Mr V A Stowell, B
Mr J Smith, B
Mr C G Austin, M Cov
Mr F H Hamnett, M Cov
Col P E Dixon, R E
Col C M Ducat, Gen Staff officer
Major-Gen A Wallace, C B
Major-Gen H Bower, C B
Surg-Gen A M Crofts
Lieut-Gen Sir J E Nixon, K C B
Brig-Gen H D Fanshaw
Major A C Wall, 2-3 G R
Major G Thomas, 2 Lrs, Gardner's Horse
Capt the Hon C A Annesley
Capt H L Haughton, 36 Sikhs
Capt F C Fraser, I M S
Capt A H W Elias, S S O Rangoon
Capt N A S Keighley, Viceroy's Body Guard
Capt A J M Binny, 1 Lrs
Lieut C W D Enriquez, 21 Punj
Lieut H Macdonald, 1 Lrs
Lieut C W Maxwell, 2-8 G R
Lieut E K Squires, R E

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr A Gaitskell, B Cov 2 mo 26 days
Mr J F G Foster, B 3 mo M C
Mr F O Townsend, B, 2 mo M C
Mr E A Phelps, B 20 days
Mr D Carlew, B, 4 mo M C
Mr G E Fcott, B, 10 days
Mr M Wood, B, 1 mo M C
Lieut-Col F G H Davies, Q V O Corps of Guides 7 days
Major A R H Garden,
Q V O Corps of Guides 2 mo
Major G Ward, 2 G R 3 mo M C
Capt J I Eadie, 97 Inf, 4 mo
Capt H C Hall, 26 G R to Aug 24, 1912
Capt J Campbell, 29 Punj, 1 day
Lieut C C S Brownlow, 20 Punj, to Aug 31, 1912 M C
Lieut V Sherwood Smith, 32 Lrs, 14 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr S A Glanley, B
Mr E Benskin, B
Capt G E D Mount, 79 Inf
Lieut E H S Chapman, 31 Lrs
Lieut F B W Jacomb, 108 Inf.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 10th Aug., 1912.

1. The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice on this Saturday afternoon the 10th instant, from 4 p.m. (weather permitting).

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 13th instant, from 6 to 7-15 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
B. V. Rifles
for O-Jommanding Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 10th Aug., 1912.

453. Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade at Old Head-quarters, Carnac Road, (opposite Gocul-das Tejpal Hospital), on Monday, the 12th instant, at 7-30 a. m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

A Working Housewife

Nervous Depression, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness—

A cheerful, bright way of looking at things, a brisk activity which easily enables her to do almost as much as two ordinary persons, are some of the *immediate benefits* Mrs. Parker derived from Phosferine. Like most hard-working mothers, Mrs. Parker never found time to look after herself, and, as is always the case, suddenly broke down under the strain of endless household activities. Sudden noises caused her to tremble in feeble distress, gloomy fears assailed her, neuralgia and sleeplessness tortured her nerves relentlessly, and it was from this depth of misery that Phosferine raised Mrs. Parker. That this immediate effect was achieved by *two doses* of Phosferine, and Mrs. Parker's cure *made permanent* by a continuance of the tonic, demonstrates that with the aid of Phosferine any husband can save his wife from innumerable distresses.

Positively Cured and Prevented.

Mrs. A. Parker, 3, Linden Grove, Nunhead, writes:—"I got into a fearfully low nervous state through working too hard and overtaxing my strength. Any loud noise or a sharp knock at the door would throw me into a state of trembling and helplessness. I was always imagining all kinds of evils, and worrying about trifles. Neuralgia racked me with pain day and night, and prevented me from obtaining any rest. I got so worn and dejected that I could have cried, out of sheer misery. My husband persuaded me at last to take some Phosferine, and the effect was simply marvellous; the pains not only ceased, but *I have had no return since*. It seemed more like magic than anything else that a few drops of Phosferine could produce such a change. I kept on with it, and I began to gain strength; the neuralgia disappeared for good, the nervousness, dejection, and worry left me, and now I feel quite well."—Nov. 17, 1911.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIAL

SPORT AT HOME.

Cricket Results During Mail Week.

JAM SAHIB'S CENTURY AT HOME.

At Lord's on July 19 the Gentlemen, who had lost four wickets overnight for 30 runs, made a good recovery, and were all out for 242. The Players thus hold a lead of 69 runs.—At Maidstone, rain interfered with play, but Kent increased their score from 23 for one wicket to 208 for seven. They are 152 runs behind the South Africans' score.—At Leicester, the Australians were all out for 327. Liecestershire in their second innings scored 68 for three wickets, and at the close of play were still 42 runs behind, with seven wickets in hand.—At Eastbourne, Hampshire were all out for 281, and Sussex hold a lead on the first innings of 55 runs.

On July 20, at Lord's, the match between the Gentlemen and Players ended in a draw. The Players, who held a lead of 69 on the first innings, made only 181 in their second innings. The Gentlemen thus required 251 to win the match, towards which they scored 159 for the loss of six wickets.—At Maidstone, Kent and the South Africans played a drawn game. At the close of play Kent, with six wickets in hand, were 82 runs behind.—At Leicester, no play was possible owing to rain.—At Eastbourne, the match between Sussex and Hampshire ended in a draw.—At Northampton, a drawn game was played between Northamptonshire and Yorkshire. Yorkshire held a lead of 97 on the first innings, and made 27 for no wicket in their second innings.

At Lord's, on July 22, Warwickshire scored 105 for the loss of four wickets. Rain made further play impossible.—At the Oval, Yorkshire made 167 for five wickets.—At Southampton, Hampshire scored 371, to which Mead contributed 160 not out, and the Australians made 47 for three wickets.—At Catford, Worcestershire scored 160 and Kent 33 for one wicket.—At Brighton, Lancashire made 370, to which J. T. Tyldesley contributed 174.

At Lord's on July 23, play was reduced by rain to less than an hour and a half. During this time Warwickshire, who had made 105 for four wickets overnight, lost their last six wickets for 21, and Middlesex made 36 for one wicket.—At the Oval, Yorkshire, whose overnight score was 167 for five wickets, were all out for 233. Surrey made 267, and thus hold a lead of 34 on the first innings.—At Southampton, Hampshire held a lead on the first innings of 174. The Australians, who followed on and lost four wickets for 147, still need 27 to escape defeat by an innings.—At Catford, Kent beat Worcestershire by an innings and 10 runs.—At Brighton, Sussex were at the wickets all day in making 278 for six wickets.

At Lord's on July 25 Middlesex beat Warwickshire by nine wickets. Warwickshire were 61 runs behind on the first innings, and made 125 in their second innings. Middlesex thus required 65 to win, which they secured for the loss of one wicket.—At the Oval, Surrey and Yorkshire played a drawn game. Surrey, at the close of play, were 102 behind with nine wickets in hand.—At Southampton, Hampshire beat the Australians by eight wickets.—At Brighton, the match between Sussex and Lancashire ended in a draw. The Jam Sahib of Nawanagar made 176, and Sussex gained a lead of 95 in their first innings. Lancashire made 84 for two wickets in their second innings, and were thus 11 runs behind.

RACING.

The King was present at Sandown Park on July 19. The Eclipse Stakes was won by Mr. P. Pilkington's Prince Palatine, Lord Derby's Stedfast was second, and Mr. J. B. Joel's Lycaon third. The Great Kingston Two-Year-Old Plate was won by Mr. Whitney's Harmonicon. Mr. Raphael's Cressbrook was second, and Mr. Cunliffe's Aboyeur third.

On July 20 the National Breeders' Produce Stakes was won by Lord Rosebery's Prue. Lord Michelham's Concertina filly was second, and Mr. Gilpin's Albion third. The Royal Handicap was won by Mr. Stedall's My Collar, and the Coombe July Plate by Lord Carnarvon's Mohaez.

At Leicester on July 22 the Oadby Breeders' Stakes was won by Lord Derby's Oliver Goldsmith. Mr. Fairie's Aleppo was second, and Mr. Hal Walker's King Oswald third. The Prince of Wales's Selling Plate was won by Mr. G. A. Prentice's Pretty Bold.

The Wistow Hall Breeders' Foal Plate was won at Leicester on July 23 by Velizardo, Brackley being second, and Nan Nicer colt third.

At Liverpool on July 25, the St. George Stakes was won by Mr. Duadale's Hector. Mr. R. Walker's Jack Saw was second, and Mr. J. B. Joel's White Star third. The Molyneux Plate was won by Sir J. Kelk's Highwayside and the Mersey Stakes by Mr. Whitney's Harmonicon.

POLO.

The Veterans beat The Juniors, at Hurlingham, in the first competition for the handsome Century Challenge Cup, presented by the Marquis de Villaviejа. by 9 goals to 6. The sides were:—Veterans: Mr. E. B. Sheppard, the Marquis de Villaviejа, Mr. H. Scott Robson, and Capt. E. D. Miller (back). Juniors: Senor J. Santos Suarez, Lord Compton, Capt. the Hon. H. E. Joicey, and Mr. A.G. Murray-Smith (back).

At Ranelagh, in the final round for the Subalterns Challenge Cup, the 9th Lancers beat the 20th Hussars by 8 goals to 7. The sides were:—9th Lancers: Mr. R. L. Benson, Mr. G. L. Phipps-Hornby, Mr. A. Noel Edwards, and Mr. J. G. Porter (back). 20th Hussars: Mr. J. C. Darling Mr. C. G. Mangles, Mr. S. Barne, and Mr. H. M. Soames (back). A keener and more lively contest than this game could not be desired.

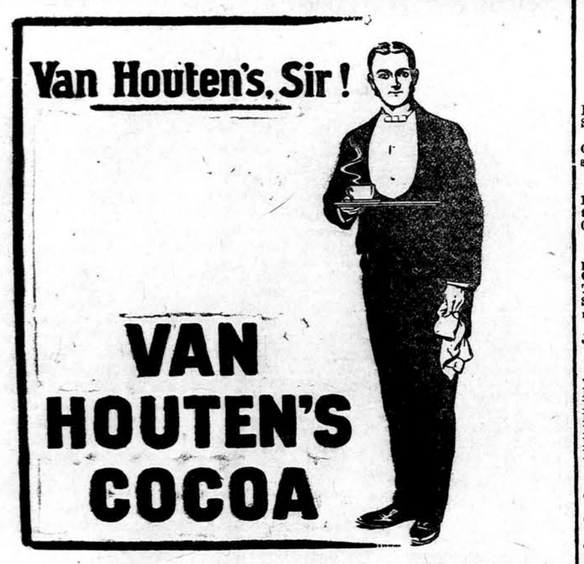
In the final round for the Hunt Challenge Cup, Pytchley (B) beat Mr. Fernie's by 8 goals to 2. The sides were:—Pytchley: Mr. H. Drage, Capt. A. S. Wills, Mr. W. S. Buckmaster, and Mr. J. Drage (back). Mr. Fernie's: Capt. G. Bellville, Capt. E. B. Hopwood, Mr. H. C. M. Porter, and Capt. E. W. Morrison-Bell (back).

YACHTING.

The Royal Temple Yacht Club was most unfortunate in regard to weather conditions on July 22, when it opened its annual regatta at Ramsgate. There was a light south-westerly breeze at the time the races were started, but it soon died right away, and a steady downpour of rain made things uncomfortable. In a handicap for yachts over twenty tons, there were only two starters. Lord Ailsa's Bloodhound gave up, leaving Mr. Kershaw's Sonya to finish alone. The handicap for yachts over fifteen tons and not exceeding thirty-five tons was won by Harmony, and a handicap for yachts not exceeding fifteen tons by Minna Dhu.

The second day's racing under this club's burgee took place on July 23, in pleasant conditions. In the race for yachts of the fifteen-metre class the starters were:—Messrs. J. W. Cook and W. B. Stamp's "Mariska, Messrs. J. R. Payne and I. H. Benn's "Vanity," and Herr Ludwig Sanders's Paula II. The finish was:—Paula II. (winner), 2 h. 29 m. 42 s.; Vanity (second prize), 2 h. 31 m. 8s.; Mariska, 2 h. 35 m. 1s. In a handicap for yachts exceeding thirty-five tons, Thames measurement, the starters were:—Lord Ailsa's Bloodhound, Mr. N. T. Kershaw's Sonya, and Mr. A. E. Messer's Carib. The finish was:—Bloodhound (winner), 2 h. 39 m. 19 s.; Sonya, 2 h. 31 m. 8s.; Carib (second prize), 2 h. 35 m. 1 s. A handicap for yachts over fifteen tons and not exceeding thirty-five tons, Thames measurement, was won by Grisette, a handicap for yachts not exceeding fifteen tons, Thames measurement, by Coronella, and a handicap for the ex-twenty-four footers by Tarfra.

The Ramsgate portion of the programme was brought to a close on July 25. There was a light south-easterly breeze, but a thick heathaze shut out the yachts from view at the outer marks. In the race for yachts of the fifteen-metre class the starters were:—Messrs. J. W. Cook and W. B. Stamp's Mariska, Messrs. J. R. Payne and I. H. Benn's Vanity, and Herr Ludwig Sandes's Paula II. The finish was:—Vanity (winners), 4 h. 25 m. 7 s.; Paula II. (second prize), 4 h. 32 m. 47s; Mariska, 4 h. 41 m. 40 s. In a handicap for yachts exceeding thirty-five tons, Thames measurement, the starters were:—Lord Ailsa's Bloodhound, Mr. N. T. Kershaw's Sonya, and Mr. A. E. Messer's Carib. The finish was:—Sonya (disqualified), 4 h. 47 m 14 s.; Bloodhound (winner), 5h, 5 m. 20s.; Carib (second prize), 5h. 39m. 1s. A handicap for yachts over fifteen tons and not exceeding thirty-five tons, Thames measurement, was won by Althea, and a handicap for yachts not exceeding fifteen tons by Minna Dhu.



ATHLETICS.

The Army athletic championship meeting was begun at Aldershot on July 24, the chief results were:—Putting the shot (non-commissioned officers and men): Sergt. Carr (1st batt. Black Watch), 38 ft. 9 1-2 in., 1; Private Daly (2nd batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers) 37 ft. 1 in., 2. High jump (officers): Capt. C. P. R. Dugmore (Army service Corps) 5 ft. 4 3-4 in., 1; Lieut. T. S. Wollocombe (4th batt. Middlesex Regt.), 5 ft. 3 in. 2. High jump (non-commissioned officers and men); Trooper Mackintosh (2nd Life Guards), 5 ft. 6 3-4 in., 1; Gunner Dickson (Seventh Brigade Royal Horse Art.), 5 ft. 5 3-4 in. 2. One mile race (officers): Lieut. the Hon. H. Alexander (1st batt. Irish Guards). 1; Lieut. G. V. W. Hill (1st batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers), 2. Won by twenty yards; time, 4 m. 40 2-5s. Quarter-mile race (officers): Lieut. M. C. C. Harrison (2nd batt. the Royal Irish Regt.), 1; Second Lieut. A. F. Smith (3rd batt. Coldstream Guards), 2. Won by three yards; time 52 2-5 s. Half-mile race (officers): Lieut. E. B. Greer (1st. batt. Irish Guards), 1; Lieut. T. Whller (1st batt. the Buffs), 2. Won by four yards; time, 2m. 6 2-5 s. Three miles race: Corporal Hutson (2nd Royal Sussex Regt.), 1; Private Bruce (1st Gordon Highlanders), 2. Won by sixteen yards; time, 15m. 17 3-5 s.

AERONAUTICS.

The Aerial League of the British Empire, of 6 Coventry Street, W., is making a national appeal for 1,000,000 shillings for British aviation. The object is to initiate a fund which shall at least help to place this country on an equality with other Powers in regard to aviation. The League will offer prizes and awards of all kinds to manufacturers, inventors, and others, with a view to fostering aerial navigation throughout Great Britain, and encouraging the development of a purely British aeronautical industry.

Paris, July 21 (Times).—The airman Legagneux, piloting his new Zens monoplane at Compiegne yesterday, established a new speed record with a passenger, in spite of some heavy showers of rain. Legagneux covered 136 kilo metres 695 metres (85 1-4 miles) in one hour, and 150 kilometres (almost ninety-one miles), in 1 h. 7 m. 10 s.

July 22.—Captain Clavenad, chief of the military aviation section at Casablanca, has been sentenced to thirty days' military arrest, increased by the Minister of War to forty-five days', for having published in the Matin an article accusing the Administrative officials of having discouraged aviation in Morocco, and of having prevented the employment of men and material of the Aviation Corps.

Berlin, July 23.—The Zeppelin airship Z3 has been taken over by the Prussian Ministry of War. In trials at Baden Banen Z3 is reported to have developed a speed of nearly fifty miles an hour, and is thus, it is claimed, the fastest airship in the world.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tennis.—The Gold Prize was won on July 23, at Lord's by Mr. E. H. Miles, who beat Major A. Cooper Key by 3 sets to 1.

Swimming.—The contest for the Championship of the City of Westminster Swimming Club, over a course of 1,000 yards, took place on July 20 at Kingston. The race carries with it a challenge cup presented by Major-Gen. Lord Cheylesmore, and was won by G. F. Simmons, A. Simmons being second, and A. Leamann third.

Sculling.—The school sculling at Eton was decided on July 20, over a course from Jacob's boathouse to the Rushes and back to Bross Rails. The finalists were:—F. F. V. Scrutton (captain of the boats), A. G. Beaseley Robinson (second captain), and C. F. Wilson. Scrutton took an early lead, and, sculling well throughout, won by a dozen lengths in 18 m. 11 s. Beaseley Robinson was about the same distance ahead of Wilson.

Rugby Football.—The following players have been selected to represent South Africa in the Rugby football tour in Great Britain in 1912-13.—G. Morkel and Meintjes, backs; Stegmann, Mills, McHardy, Vanderhoff, R. Luyt, Krige, G. Morkel, and Wentmore, three-quarter backs; F. Luyt, Immelman, Dobbin, and McCulloch, half-backs; Knight, Delaney, Shum, D. Morkel, Braine, W. Morkel, Francis, J. Luyt, Ledger, Louw, Thompson, Cronje, Millar, and Van Buuren, forwards. The right is reserved to call upon Roos, De Wit, and Joubert, who are now in England.

FOOTBALL CUP FINAL.

Extra Time to be Played in Future Ties.

From the point of view of the general public, the most important item of news which came from Bournemouth, on the occasion of the Football Association Council meeting was the decision arrived at with regard to the English Cup final tie. It has been agreed that in the event of each side being level at the end of 90 minutes' play an extra half-hour be played. This refers to the first meeting of the finalists. It may be recalled in passing that the last three final games in connection with the competition at the Crystal Palace have been left drawn. It was agreed to place 5 per cent. of the net gate received in the semi-final and final ties to the credit of the investment account of the Football Association.

The International Selection Committee decided to change the date of the England and Ireland amateur match from Nov. 9 to Oct. 5. It was reported that Germany agreed to play England an amateur international match at Berlin on Good Friday, and Belgium a similar game in England on Nov. 9. The consideration of arranging matches with Holland, Italy, Denmark, Hungary, and Austria was deferred. Switzerland wrote that they were unable to send a team to England this season.

The suggestion from New Zealand re an English amateur team's visit to Australasia was not entertained. It was decided to play the England v. Ireland international in Ireland again this season, in order to assist the Irish Football Association in their present difficulties. In the afternoon the members of the Council attended a garden party given by Mr. W. Pickford, of Bournemouth, one of the vice-presidents.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DUBLIN OUTRAGES.

English Suffragettes Charged with Conspiracy.

The Dublin police made a raid on a house in Lower Mount-street, as the result of the outrages on July 18 in connection with the Prime Minister's visit. Latter in the day four Englishwomen were committed for trial on the charge of conspiracy to cause an explosion at the Dublin Theatre Royal and on other charges. It was alleged that they had taken the rooms a month ago, and had supplied themselves with explosives and the other things found in the theatre.

The prisoners' names are: Mabel Capper, Oxford-road, Manchesceer Srzzie Baker, Chatham-street, Stockport; Mary Leigh (who refused her address, but admitted in Court that she threw the hatchet which struck Mr. Redmond); and Gladys Evans (arrested in the theatre). Bail was allowed to Miss Capper, but refused to the others.

At the police court hearing the prisoners were charged with conspiracy to cause an explosion, with attemping to set fire to the Theatre Royal, with having explosives in their possession, and with wounding Mr. Redmond with a hatchet.

Mr. Horan, who prosecuted for the Attorney-General, said the police had evidence that the women came over from England in June, took rooms in Lower Mount-street, and on Thursday night sallied out with the weapons and ammunition with which they had furnished themselves. The police looked upon the case as a most dastardly outrage. But for the presence of mind of Sergeant Cooper and others, the Theatre Royal would have been burned to the ground, thousands of pounds' worth of property would have been destroyed, and no one knew how many lives would have been lost.

Mr. Joseph P. Keogh, who was in the theatre on Thursday night, said he saw Gladys Evans throw a light into the cinematograph box. He asked her did she want to burn the theatre, and she said "she would do anything she liked." He also saw a lady in a box setting fire to the certain.

A theatre attendant named John Ferguson said he saw Miss Evans putting lighted matches on top of a handbag containing gunpowder.

Sergeant Cooper, of the 2nd Connaught Rangers described the explosion and the flames which followed. These he put out with the assistance of a comrade. He saw Evans throw matches into the cinematograph box. Witness closed with her, and in the struggle they fell downstairs together.

SECOND EXPLOSION THREATENED.

She said: "That is only the start of it. There will be more explosions at the second house." Afterwards a bottle or canister which had the smell of gunpowder and appeared to contain oil like petrol was found.

Constable Taylor stated that Evans said what she did was as a protest against Mr. Asquith addressing a meeting in the theatre.

Mr. John O'Brien, chief marshal in the procession, identified Mary Leigh as the woman, who struck Mr. Redmond with the hatchet. It struck him on the ear. She clung to the carriage, and when witness tried to remove her she it him on the face for all she was worth.

In cross-examination the prisoner Leigh asked: Perhaps your eyes at the time deceived you?—Witness: You put me in a way my eyes could not deceive me. (Laughter.)

Leigh here declared, amidst some hisses, that she quite admitted she was the woman.

Mr. O'Brien: There is no doubt about it, and only because you are a woman you are alive to-day. (Applause.)

Leigh: I put into you, you are responsible for the condition of my face.—Witness: For some of it I am. (Laughter.)

Leigh put a number of other questions to the witness, who turning to the magistrate, said: "Your worship, surely you don't think I am there to answer these questions?" (Laughter.)

A detective stated that a bag belonging to Mrs. Baker contained a pair of rubber gloves, the same as used by housebreakers, and an envelope containing gunpowder. In another bag he found two books—one called "Flames" and another "The Devil's Disciple."

G. L. JESSOP-PARSON.

The famous Gloucestershire cricketer Mr. G. L. Jessop, it is reported, has entered the Leeds Clergy School as a student. The practical disappearance of Mr. Jessop from the field of cricket implied by the above announcement means the removal of one of the giants or spectacular athletics. Few men have maintained such a uniform standard of big cricket successes. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Jessop carries with him into his new domain the good wishes and esteem of millions of lovers of the national game. Born on May 19, 1874, the son of a Cheltenham doctor, Mr. Jessop is now 38 years of age. From his earliest years he showed an aptitude for cricket, and at the age of eleven he played in the team at Cheltenham Grammar School. At 16 he became a junior school-master at Alvechurch Grammar School, and then, after a period at Burford Grammar School, he went to Beccles College, Suffolk, for a term. Proceeding to Cambridge, he began his career there by scoring 200 in a match at Christ's. To mention but a few of his successes, he scored 66 out of 66 for Gloucester v. Sussex at Bristol in 1899, 57 out of 59 for an England Eleven v. Yorkshire at Lord's in 1901, and 76 out of 79 for Gloucester v. Nottingham at Bristol in 1901. With remarkable consistency he continued his big scores season after season. At Bristol in May, 1908, in an innings of 106, he made 50 in 40 minutes, hit four sixes, one five, and eleven fours, never giving away a chance. It was in the year 1900, however, that he made his proudest, record of combined batting and bowling, with 2210 runs and 104 wickets. He has always been recognised as amongst our best all-round cricketers, and at times he has proved himself to be almost as good a fast bowler as a dashing bat, while as a fielder at cover-point he has scarcely ever been surpassed. "Punch" expressed the general verdict of popular opinion:—"If I were a selector I should always say: 'Give me Jessop and then you can put in who you like.'" As recently as last week he played in a Test match at Leeds for England against South Africa, and, although he was not very successful then, his fine fielding was still a striking feature of the match. His last effort on the cricket field was at the Oval on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last, when he played for the Gentlemen against the Players, making 41 in the second innings. Perhaps it is not generally known that he showed considerable skill at golf and hockey, and even played Rugby football with some of the phenomenal dash characteristic of his cricket work.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, July 23.
Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major W Marriott-Dodington, Oxfordshire and Bucks L I, from a Garrison Adjutant to be a General Staff Officer, second grade (July 16).

Capt W F L Gordon, Norfolk Regt, to be a Garrison Adjutant (graded Staff Captain), and to be seconded (July 16).

Cavalry.

19th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars—Lieut J Bailward, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment, with precedence next below G W Dobson July 24.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R F A—Lieut.-Col R A Vigne, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut. Col retires on retired pay July 21; Major H L Tennant to be Lieut Col July 21; Superny. Lieut S A Boddam Whetham is restored to the establishment June 10.

R G A—Major Lord Bangor retires on retired pay July 24.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The following Capts. to be Majors under the provisions of article 28, Royal Warrant for pay and Promotion, 1909:—H. Biddulph, C. B. Harvey, H. E Winsloe, B W B Bowdler, G C E Elliott, H D Pearson, T D Broughton, W Robertson, Brevet Major E V Turner, C E Anderson, F M Browne, C Russell-Browne, A H Crozier, H G Le Mesurier, R C King, C St B Sladen (July 22).

Infantry.

Buffs (E Kent Regt)—Capt J Mc B Ronald retires on retired pay (July 24).

R Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Capt G S Guyon to be Major (June 18).

Bedfordshire Regt—Lieut E S C Grune resigns his commission (July 24).

R Irish Regt—The restoration to the establishment of Superny Lieut E W B Weir bears date June 6, 1912, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of July 19.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut W I Maunsell to be Adjutant (July 22).

E Lancs Regt—Sec Lieut W E Dowling to be Lieut (April 26).

Hampshire Regt—Superny Capt D Mills is restored to the establishment (June 22).

Essex Regt—Sec Lieut C C Spooner to be Lieut (May 2).

King's Own (Yorks L I)—Capt R M D Fox retires on retired pay July 24 Superny Capt H A P Littledale is restored to the establisment (July 24).

Prince of Wales's (N Staffs Regt)—Capt W J Looker retires on retired pay (July 24); Superny Capt H Backhouse is restored to the establishment. (July 24).

Army Service Corps.

Lieut C L Davis to be Capt, under the provision of Article 30, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (July 24).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The following Staff Nurse is confirmed in her appointment, her period of provisional service having expired:—Miss Bessie L Cooper.

Memoranda.

The following Lieut-Cols, Indian Army, to be Cols:—R H D Thring Feb 23; C Dovis March 19.

Qrmr and Hon Lieut W W Finch, R Scots Fusiliers, is granted the honorary rank of Capt July 23.

General Reserve of Officers.

Infantry—R F R Nugent, late Sec Lieut, Scots Guards, to be Sec Lieut July 24.

Special Reserve of Officers.

4th Batt R Irish Rifles—The Seniority of Capt G A Burgoyne is May 7, 1910, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of July 19.

Admiralty, 23rd July.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909—Lieutenant Harry Anthony Pownall Glossop has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 29th June.

Admiralty, 24th July.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 29th June, 1595. Lieutenant Alfred William Gush has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Sub-Lieutenant Humphrey Randle Bennett has been promotad to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th July, 1911.

War Office, 26th July,
Regular Forces.

Cavalry.

14th (King's) Hussars, Supernumerary Lieutenant Eric N. Nicholson is restored to the establishment. Dated 3rd May.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Supernumerary Lieutenant David A. Strachan is restored to the establishment. Dated 23rd July.

Lieutenant Roger E. Downes resigns his commission. Dated 27th July.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant Claud A. V. Sykes resigns his commission. Dated 27th July.

Coldstream Guards, Supernumerary Captain George Windsor Clive is restored to the establishment. Dated 18th Juut.

Irish Guards, Second Lieutenant Edward C. Stafford-King-Harman to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th June.

Infantry.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Lieutenant Lyndon H Smith to be Captain. Dated 19 June, Second Lieutenant Humphrey C T Strong to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th May.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment Captain Stanley T. Grigg is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 27th June.

Captain William H A De la Pryme to be Adjutant. Dated 27th June.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Edmund E Punchard to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th June.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Harry D M Stevenson is seconded for service with the Indian Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 27th July.

The South Wales Borderers, Lieutenant Mansel Glasbrook Richards, from 3rd Battalion The East Lancashire Regiment, to be Second Lieutenant Dated 27th July.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant John S Veasey to be Lieutenant. Dated 17th July.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Second Lieutenant Eric A Bald to be Lieutenant. Dated 23rd June.

The Border Regiment, Second Lieutenant John G Heyder to be Lieutenant. Dated 17th July.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Maurice A Cross to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st June.

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Lieutenant John F Mott to be Captain. Dated 1st July.

Second Lieutenant Richard P Wood to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st July.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Captain Henry B F Baker-Carr is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 10th July.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, the undermentioned Majors are placed on retired pay Dated 27th July. Charles W Reilly, Reginald F E Austin, Nicholas Marder, Frederick G Faichnie, and Alexander J Chambers.

Army Pay Department.

The undermentioned Paymasters to be Staff Paymaster:—Major Michael Biddulph. Dated 22nd June.

Major Eric M Murray. Dated 26th June.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned officers retire on retired pay. Dated 27th July.

Lieutenant-Colonel Seonard J Shadwell.

Second Lieutenant Alexander J Trousdell, Half-pay List.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

GENTLEMAN (who has just picked up a sovereign, to tramp who claimed it)—But how can you prove it belongs to you? Tramp—Why, guv'nor, you can see for yerself—I've got a ole in me pocket!

Doctor—You admit that I cured you of insomnia. Then why don't you pay my bill? Patient—Sorry, doc, but I sleep so soundly now that my wife goes through my pockets at nights and takes every shilling.

Josephine—Do you know to whom Stella is engaged? Margaret—Yes; but I promised I wouldn't tell. However, I don't think there'll be any harm in my writing his name on a piece of paper for you.

"Even a policeman can't arrest the flight of time, said the funny man. Oh, I dont know, rejoined the matter-of-fact person. Only this morning I saw a policeman enter a side-door and stop a few minutes.

Father (at table)—Well Johnny, how did you get along at school to-day? Johnny—Papa, my physiology book says conversation at meals should be of a pleasant character. Let's talk about something else.

The hunter who had been mistaken for a deer and shot, roused up and beckoned to the hospital nurse. Understand, he said, I don't care so much about being killed, but it's this being made game of that hurts my feelings.

She (pining for pleasant words)—Oh George, I cannot understand it. Why do you lavish this wealth of love on me when there are so many girls more beautiful and more worthy than I? He—I am blowed if I know.

Captain (spinning a yarn)—I was for eight days a prisoner among the cannibals. Lady—And how was it they didn't eat you? Captain calmly—Well, the truth was, the chief's wife had mislaid her cookery-book.

Cholly—He called you an insignificant little noodle, did she? Fweddy—Ya-as; but I got even with him, bah Jove! I wote him a lettah, signed it Youahs wespectfully, and then sawatched out the wespectfully, bah Jove!

Is mamma's good little boy ready to have his bath now? Oh, maw, cut out the goody-goody business? When a chap's six years old it's time to take him out of the kindergarten class. I'll take my splash in the tub when I've had a cigarette.

What makes you think the baby is going to be a great politician? asked the young mother anxiously. I'll tell you, answered the young father confidently. He can say more things that sound well and mean nothing at all than any kid I ever saw.

An applicant for the post of mistress in a country school was being questioned by those in authority. And what is your position with regard to the whipping of children? one member asked. My usual position, she replied, is on a chair, with the child across my knees, face downward!

The teacher was earnestly trying to illustrate the outcome of laziness and idleness. He drew a terrible picture of the habitual loafer, the man who hates work, and his ultimate fate. Now, Charlie, he continued to a little boy who had been looking out of the window, and whose mind was far from the lesson of the hour, tell me who is the wretched, miserable individual who gets clothes, food, and lodging, and gives nothing in return? Charlie's face glowed. Please, sir, he replied, the baby!

SUSPICIOUS.

He—Dearest, you are the first woman I ever kissed.

She cynically—You don't do it like an amateur.

He wrathfully—Deceitful one, how do you know the difference?

INSIDE INFORMATION.

Teacher—Now, Mamie, tell me how many bones you have in your body?

Mamie—Two hundred and eight.

Teacher—Wrong; you have only two hundred and seven.

Mamie triumphantly—Yes; but I swallowed a fishbone at breakfast this morning.

BRIDGET'S PARADISE.

Lady to new servant—You quite understand, Bridget, that I shall only be at home every Wednesday from three to five.

Bridget—Yes, mum. Then to herself—Bridget, me swate sowl, if iver a woman had a hivinly sitivation, sure it's yerself has got it. Wid the mistress only at home fur two hours ivery wake, phwat a roarin' toime Oi can have av it!

THEN HE GAVE IT UP.

My word, but I've missed a fearful lot of birds to-day, remarked the Cockney sportsman as he blazed away for the fortieth time without result.

Nay, nay, sir, said the keeper, ye've nobbut missed one after all. It's the same bird every time. E's following you about.

Following me about? Nonsense! Why should it?

Well, yer see sir,'e's an old bird, an'e's a-anging round you for safety like!

NOT EXPECTED.

An actor was so hard up last month that he came near suiciding.

But just when the poor fellow was at his gloomiest his wife came and showed him a savings bank book containing a credit balance of three figures.

Why—why, darling, cried the actor, where on earth did you—how did you possibly manage to accumulate all this?

He took her in his arms and kissed her. Then, when he let her go, she smiled and said:—

I accumulated it, dear, by putting away a penny every night you told me a fib about where you'd been so late.

A BAD NAME.

Dodgin was the new manager of a biscuit factory, his name and features being unknown. There was a workman at the concern who liked to sneak off to a shed at about three in the afternoon and smoke a pipe and look over the afternoon paper for an hour or so. Well one day as the workman sat reading and smoking in the shed Dodgin appeared.

Who are you? Dodgin asked sternly, frowning at the idle workman.

The workman frowned back.

Huh! who are you? said he.

I'm Dodgin, the new manager, was the reply.

At this the workman smiled.

So am I, he said heartily. Come in and have a smoke.

HAD HIS REVENGE.

Jones waited patiently until Smith had finished his fish story, then he said:—

I want to tell you something that happened to me up in that wild district where you say you landed a string of a thousand in half a day. You know, Brown and I went up there two summers ago in a motor car.

Yes yes, I remember.

Well, sir, we lost our way, and for five days and nights we couldn't sight a farmhouse or a human being.

Had you any food with you? asked Smith.

No, not even a sandwich.

What did you live on then?

Soup—soup morning, noon, and night.

Soup? But what had you to make soup of?

Why, said Jones without a smile, the first day we got lost the motor car struck a stone and turned turtle.

WASTED SYMPATHY.

The rector returning from his holiday heard that a parishioner had lost his old Betty, and at once hurried off to console him.

I'm grieved to hear of your loss, Giles, he began.

Oh, well, sir, thanke, replied Giles, it's a pity, of course; but she was a rare lazy jade; she would never do anything unless she was well thrashed.

Tut, tut! dear me—

It's true, sir. She was a bad bargain. Thank goodness the fair's next week, and I'll pick up a better one there, I hope, if I don't get suited before.

But don't you think, even for appearances' sake, you had better wait a little longer? urged the clergyman, getting rather annoyed at his tone.

Oh, no, responded Giles. I've had my eye on one for some little time, and what I get for Betty's skin will go towards it. I tell 'ee what, sir! I wouldn't mind having one of your young 'uns, if you're agreeable.

I won't stop to hear another word of such abominable talk, said the disgusted rector. There wasn't a better woman in the village than your wife Betty.

Wife! Who's talking about my wife? said the astonished Giles. I'm talking about my old mare that died yesterday.

'Viyella' Registered Trade Mark.
DOES NOT SHRINK.
For Nightdresses
Dressing Gowns
Knickerbockers
Children's
Shirts
Pyjama, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
DAY AND NIGHT WEAR
FROM ALL DRAPERS AND STORES,
or on application to
'VIYELLA'
25 & 26 Newgate Street, London, E.C.

HAJI JACKERIA EBRAHIM
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
SPECIAL DEALER IN LOVELY THINGS.

Just unpacked fresh Provisions and Table Delicacies of well-known makers per P. & O. Mails.
Do not place your orders elsewhere and be caught by fictitious advertisements, as I am the only "Lovely Bori".—See my registered Trade Marks.
Special Dealer in Lovely Things, Lovely Bori, and Lovely Shop:—Established 1881.
All my Stores are guaranteed fresh. Look sharp at the Golden Letters.
52 Stores.
Princess Road, BOMBAY.
HAJI JACKERIA EBRAHIM.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr. LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medical Co Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

A Sign of Excellence!
BLUE-CAP
CLAYMORE
WHISKY
"O'er all the ills of life victorious."—Burns.
As Supplied to the House of Lords.
GREENLEES BROTHERS
Scotch Whisky Distillers; LONDON, GLASGOW & ARGYLESHIRE.
AGENTS:—D. P. BATHA & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

The Soap for India.
Good for PRICKLY HEAT
Wards off INSECT BITES,
and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.
To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Himalaya, 3,700 tons, Captain H.G. Evans R. N.R. arrived in harbour yesterday from London 19th July with mails general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Pashu, 3,829 tons, Captain H. Elliot, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java via Karachi, with a cargo of sugar.

The Hansa Line steamer Braunfels 2,892 tons Captain C. Steinert, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, 3rd July with a general cargo and kerosine oil.

The steamer Umkazi, 1296 tons, Captain W. Elward, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, the 8th August, 1912, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	R I M
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 9.

Baron Palworth	3137	Cameron	
Beekbergen	2447	Hond	T M & Co
Himalaya	3700	London	P & O Co
Kasara	505	King	M M & Co
Lingfield	2614	Hunt	R A Willis
Macagon	3289	Fry	M M & Co
Ocean	2460	Christiansen	The Bo Co
Putiala	1922	Whytehead	M M & Co
Persia	4155	Bradshaw	P & O Co
Pasha	3839	Elliott	T M & Co
Queen Maud	2775	Currie	T Morrison & Co
Rabenfels	2892	Steinert	W & A G & Co
Saifi	565	Morin	Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Fraser	2285	Fishenden	Marmagoa	12-8	J F & Co
C&R Toronto	3949	Pickering	K'chi	15-8	J Finlay & Co
D&E Gerd	751	Andreasen	10-8	F F C &Co	
F Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	28-8	P & O Co
G Far's	737	Thomson	Basreh	14-8	The Arab S Co
H Manauri	2042	Gore	Jeddah	10-8	Bo & P S N Co
K Gasler	2443	Schlutsen	Hamburg		Volkart Bros
L Bahadari	829	Ahmed			Bo S N Co
M Markgraf	2345	Tantzen	Durban	17-8	A S & Co
N Muristan	1736	Pritchard	Middlesbro	8-8	M M & Co
O Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Jeddah	15-8	Bo & P S N Co
P Braunfels	3558	Ottman	Karachi	17-8	W & A G & Co
Q Budrie	183	Fisher	Repairing		Arabs Steamers Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Hedwig Menzell	2412	Jansen	Dunkirk	12-8 T M & Co
2	Elysia	3994	Coverly		W & A G & Co
3	Palamcotta	2208	Cutbush	Durban	M M & Co
5	Polcevera	1345	Amezaga	Genoa	20-8 R Line
6	Sardegna	3229	Murgio	Genoa	R Line
7	Culna	3963	Farquharson	Antwerp	13-8 M M & Co
8	Rajout	3615	Olsen	Calcutta	T M & Co
9	Wakasa Maru	2923	Nielson		10-8 N Y Kisen
10 &11	India	4199	Gordon	Shanghai	14-8 P & O Co

H W P D

Netravati	699	Fakeers	K chi 9-8 Bo S N Co
Saraswati	443	Ebrahim	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Himalaya	Evans	London July 19
	Rabenfels	Steinert	New York July 3
	Pasha	Elliot	Java July 6

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Umkuzi	Edwards	Calcutta
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi

The steamer Putiala began to load yesterday for Basreh &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the evening of the 8th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra left Suez on the evening of the 8th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday, via Lamu.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
Aug.				
9 m	8 30	26 1	m 1 8	17 0
	7 44 a	24 11	2 25 a	21 3
10 m	9 32	27 3	m 2 17	16 3
	9 3 a	25 7	3 34 a	20 3
11 m	10 24	28 6	m 3 17	15 5
	10 6 a	26 7	3 24 a	19 0
12 m	11 9	29 5	m 4 11	14 9
	11 2 a	27 6	5 10 a	17 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Aug. 9 (Friday)	„	6h 18m	„	7h 11m
„ 10 (Saturday)	„	6h 18m	„	7h 10m
„ 11 (Sunday)	„	6h 19m	„	7h 9m
„ 12 (Monday)	„	6h 19m	„	7h 9m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Aug. 6th, 9h. 47·6m. a.m.; New Moon, 13th, 1h. 27·6m. a. m. First Quarter, 19th. 10h. 26·6m. p. m. Full Moon, 28.h, 1h. 24·9m. a.m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6. a.m., on the 8th August to 6 a.m. on the 9th Aug. :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	4	2
Total mortality from all causes...		98
Same date last year...		80
Cholera ...	10	3

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible —MADON SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE
is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?
ATANK NIGRAH PILL
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.
It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.
It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplied everything that a man should have.
PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
WRITE TO-DAY :—VAIDYA SHASTRI.
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY.
A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.
New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.
Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.
For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.
For free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.
In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors.
Advertisement space will be limited and it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the
GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
To be had from the 'Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL OFFER.
COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per „ *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

BLUTHNER PIANOS.
THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.
Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., who are the Sole Agents for these superb instruments offer special facilities for the acquisition of these pianos. They are prepared to take the Pianofortes of other makers, irrespective of age or condition, at their full value, in part payment for Bluthner Pianos either for cash or payment by instalments if that is more convenient.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.
PIANO and MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY and POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 10th August, 1912.

LONGEVITY.

IN order to secure that doubtful blessing, an indefinitely prolonged life, it is no longer necessary to make a pact with the devil, purchasing an immortal body at the price of an immortal soul. No flavour of brimstone hangs about the new method, no fantastic Mephisto confronts the candidate for eternal youth, the mise-en-scene is of the simplest, the elixir is of the mildest. Instead of quaffing a fiery draught, we sip sour milk from a glass, instead of receiving a demoniac signature to our agreement we get the signed prescription of some mild old professor who guarantees to diminish the activities of the old-age bacillus. When this discovery is perfected, we may all look forward to leisurely enjoyment of an existence which can never decline into senility, we shall all be living contradictions of the saying that "vieillir c'est le seul moyen qu' on ait trouve de vivre." We shall no longer suffer in imagination those pangs of dissolution which every living creature instinctively dreads, mischance and accident alone will have the power to bring the wheels of life to a stop, when time is powerless to wear out the machine. What a world of possibilities is conjured up by this prospect. No one will hesitate to embark upon any concern from the fear that death may cut short their activities. With all infinity before us we can take unlimited care of the least detail, we can be as diffuse as we please, those for whom we labour will have as much time at their disposal as we have ourselves. The extension of the lease of life might have an unexpected effect upon those subtle personal relations which form the foundation of our intercourse with one another. The old couple who have been together for forty years, and aver that "it don't seem a day too much," might feel differently if this term were doubled or trebled. The interest which we take in our descendants would languish by the time the fifth or sixth generation came into the world; in the matter of inheritances, new laws would have to be invented to deal with inconsiderate longevity, our heirs could not be expected to wait indefinitely for dead men's shoes.

Those amongst us who have attained more than ordinary length of days do not seem to be able to enlighten us very much either as to the mode of living which makes long life probable, or as to the effect which very advanced years have upon one's outlook. On the whole, it would seem that the labouring classes provide the most numerous examples of long life. A well authenticated case is that of Robert Bowman who attained the ripe old age of 118 years. At the comparatively early age of 100, he contracted whooping-cough, which he managed to combat successfully, his last and almost only illness was of a single day's duration, and his long life closed without a struggle. He was practically a teetotaler, and vegetarian, probably because of his restricted means rather than because of his principles. Clergymen as a rule are long-lived, one or two of their number have been especially loath to quit this vale of tears. Let us hope that the conventional idea of a heavenly occupation was not carried out in the case of the Reverend Braithwaite. He sang in the choir for 100 years on earth, so one would hardly blame him for having had enough of singing by then. His peaceful career closed when he was 110 years old, up to the last day of his life his quavering tones sounded in the cathedral where, as a lad of ten, he had first uplifted his voice. Another hale old person was the Reverend Cole, minister of Laudawidnec. If parish registers are to be believed, he continued the spiritual guidance of his congregation until his 120th year; the sexton Michael George, encouraged no doubt by his pastor's example, managed to hold out for a full century, during which time he prepared the resting-places of those who were less persevering.

We cannot help envying Margaret Ann Neve, who died in 1903, in her 111th year. It is recorded of her that she enjoyed permanent good health and lived a life free from care. What more could any reasonable being demand? Her eleven decades must have seemed all too short under such happy circumstances. Without any special diet, without the assistance of inoculation or physic, these tough individuals managed to keep their hold, not merely on life itself, but on its pleasures and its interests. They do not require the pity which we instinctively feel for those whose great age necessarily implies loss of friends and relatives, decline of faculties, and diminution of the powers of enjoyment. We must remember that for them, as for every human being, the future was shrouded in mystery. Each day of all those many days might have been their last; the zest, the incertitude was theirs up to the very end. One thing we may be very sure of, and that is, that if ever theory of indefinitely lengthened life becomes a workable system, we shall purchase length of days at the cost of our pleasure in living. We may look upon life as a loan which can be called in at any moment, or we may consider it as a thing held in trust, and subject to forfeiture at the decree of Nature for some infringement of her law: whatever our point of view. We cannot but acknowledge that the uncertainty of life is what constitutes its charm. We must make haste to be happy, to be clever, to be kind, before Fate takes up those ominous shears to "slit the thin-spun life." A guarantee of earthly immortality would rob life of that secret element of gusto which alone makes it worth living, it would reduce us all to a species of mournful uniformity, like that of dispirited convicts upon whom prison gates have closed with remorseless finality.

A MINISTRY OF COMMERCE. THE commercial community at Home is again approaching Government in the hope of securing the establishment of a Ministry of Commerce. It will be remembered that about two years ago the agitation was in full force, and when it was given a reply by the raising of the status of the presidency of the Board of Trade to that of a Cabinet appointment of first rate importance, it was hoped that the influence of commerce in the Government would increase, and that commercial affairs would receive closer and more skilful attention. These hopes, however, have yet to be fulfilled, and the Board of Trade is still far from providing what the Chambers of Commerce would regard as a thoroughly efficient Ministry of Commerce. Ways and means have again been considered and it is now proposed to bring the Board of Trade into closer relation with the commercial world by an enlargement of the powers of an existing organisation, that is the Commercial Intelligence Committee. This Committee, which gives seats to practical commercial men, is at present called together to act under the chairmanship of the President in an advisory capacity, but its functions are exercised on purely departmental matters only. It is now suggested that this Committee should be given power to initiate discussions, and it is believed that were the Committee at liberty to bring to the notice of the President subjects, which are at present not directly within the scope of the Board's functions, the President would be able to lay before Government more accurately and effectively than he can at present the views and needs of the commercial community. The Prime Minister has requested that the proposals be communicated to him in detail, and a memorial is in course of preparation. We trust that it will appeal to the sound sense of the Cabinet, for it certainly seems to us that the greater freedom the commercial community is allowed in expressing their opinions and requests, the more likely is the Board of Trade to become an efficient aid to national and Imperial commerce.

THE DIVORCE COMMISSION. THE report of the Divorce Commission, which is already somewhat overdue, is now eagerly anticipated. We understand that it may be expected almost at any time, for at Home when the mail left it was fully believed that it would be ready this month. As Reuter forecasted a few days ago, there are to be two reports, the Minority Report, which, it is understood, will recommend only minor alterations of the law, is expected to be signed by the Archbishop of York, Sir William Anson and Sir Lewis Dibdin. The remaining commissioners will probably all sign the Majority Report, which will ask for more sweeping changes. It is understood that it will recommend the empowering of County Courts to deal with cases within well-defined restrictions, and will further recommend extensive alterations in the law of divorce, following the lead of Lord Gorell, who, when President of the Divorce Division, recommended several changes in the present marriage laws. It is fully expected, that the Commission will favour the extension of facilities for applying for a divorce *in forma pauperis*. There will be, too, a recommendation that a check should be placed on the publication of details of evidence, though none on the publicity of the court. It is not surprising to hear that police court "separation orders" are to receive attention. They have been frequently been condemned from the magisterial bench, and, to refer to Lord Gorell again, have been stigmatised by him as having "a distinct tendency to encourage immorality." The people, who make application for these orders only do so, because facilities for divorce are beyond their reach. At the same time they are the utmost relief, which a magistrate can give, and in actual effect nullify the marriage without giving the parties freedom to contract another.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE. WE do not altogether like the tone adopted in the Report of the All-India Moslem League, which was presented at the annual meeting held in London on Wednesday. There cannot, of course, be legitimate objection to the creation of "solidarity of interest and sentiment among the different nationalities of India." Indeed, it is just that friendly union of the two great peoples in India which Government has long been trying to bring about. But we are entitled to object to the cause stated in the report as "doing a good deal to create" a solidarity of interest. The London Moslems, voicing we presume the opinions of their co-religionists in India, lay this at the door of "the course of events in Tripoli and Persia, implying pressure of strong nations on weak, European on Asiatic." We have never attempted to justify Italy in her attack on Tripoli, but on the other hand entertain no doubt whatever that the British policy of neutrality towards the struggle is justified in every way. As regards Persia it is not easy to follow the reasoning in the Report. Our work in that country is being done in interests that ars not entirely British, and we should like our Moslem friends to try to picture for themselves what would have been the possibilities if we had held aloof from the Persian question. They might also ask themselves the question, "Would there have been an independent Persia to-day? We realize, of course, that there is nothing in Reuter's summary of the report under notice that can be read as an indictment of British policy in particular; but the indictment is surely intended to be implied, otherwise there need have been no specific reference to the "*modus vivendi* for a Hindu-Moslem coalition in India."

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA. THE "Superior European Magistrate" in India will consider himself an ill-used person when he reads the precious document in which the acting Immigration Restriction Officer at Durban sets out the conditions on which he will not place restrictions on the landing in the colony of the wives of domiciled Indians. Anything more absurd cannot be imagined. It amounts to this, that a District Magistrate—for he is the "Superior European Magistrate" in a district—must hold special court to enable him to certify that a woman placed before him is the true and lawful wife of a man—of whom he has never heard—in South Africa. But that is not all. If the District Magistrate happens to be an Indian, for the purposes of the new requirements he is not "superior" enough. His assistant, or joint, Magistrate must hold the enquiry and grant the certificate. There is only one way of reading this circular: it means "I am going to make it as difficult as possible for your wife to enter the colony, and you had better urge her to remain in India." The other aspect of the case is the wanton and wicked insult implied. The marriage tie is as sacred to Indians as to Europeans—Indians will claim that it is more sacred—and it is scarcely conceivable that an Indian who has made his home in a foreign land, will go to the length of importing a woman with whom his relations are not strictly regular. Safeguard the moral interests of the Colony by all means, but do so in a reasonably humane manner.

MANCHESTER, NORTH-WEST. THIS remarkable constituency maintains the reputation it has gained in recent times for see-sawing in its politics. After a large spell with a Conservative member, the electors chose the present First Lord of the Admiralty in 1906, but two years later when Mr. Churchill sought re-election on being appointed President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Joynson-Hicks won his memorable victory. In January, 1910, Sir George Kemp secured a reversal of this decision, and now, just two years later, the Unionists once more hold the constituency. The late member of course, from the Liberal point of view, is unorthodox, and it was because he could not support the Government's Home Rule proposals that he resigned his seat. We dare say we shall have the usual claims, made on both sides of the House, as to the lessons taught by the result of the election: but the most important point is that the pure Liberal vote in the Commons is now below the Unionist. We may look, therefore, when the House reassembles for a renewal of the cry made so frequently of late "Saved by the Irish again." It is hardly conceivable that the Government can carry on in the face of the blows it has received during the past few months, and others which appear imminent in the future.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the homeward mails of the 3rd instant, arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 8th instant.

THE next tour examinations by the high proficiency and proficiency standards in Urdu and the higher standard in Persian will be held by the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, at Lucknow on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd, and at Lahore on the 26th, 28th and 29th October.

HIS HIGHNESS Maharaja Sir Chandra Shum Shere Yung Bahadur Rana, G. C. B., Prime Minister of Nepal, who in 1909 presented a very valuable collection of 6,300 Sanskrit MSS. to the Bodleian Library, has just placed the University of Oxford under a new obligation by sending on loan from his private library at Katmandu 70 carefully selected Sanskrit MSS. The MSS., which for the most part consist of palm leaves, are of priceless value either on palæographic grounds or on account of their rarity. About 30 of them date from between 700 and 1400 A.D., being nearly all older than almost any Sanskrit. MSS. obtainable in India itself, thanks to the excellence of the climate of Nepal for the preservation of MSS. They are to be reproduced by the rotograph and collotype processes, which the Clarendon Press have raised to a high degree of perfection.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE NAVY QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 26.

Whatever may have been the enthusiasm excited across St. George's Channel by Mr. Asquith's pilgrimage to the Irish capital, the event has aroused no particular interest in this part of the United Kingdom, and it leaves the country in the same state as before with regard to Home Rule. That state is one of passive acquiescence—no marked hostility against the Government measure and no keenness for it. What was the precise object of the visit is not very clear. It would have been more appropriate if it had taken place previous to the introduction of the Bill, if the Irish needed any assurance that the Government were in earnest and intended, barring accidents—the snap division of this afternoon shows the sort of accidents to which any party in power may suffer when slackness sets in—to see the business through. Infinitely more interest is taken in the naval question, and Mr. Churchill's speech of Monday must be regarded as another triumph for that versatile and clever man. For the time being he has calmed the anxiety that was felt by the removal of the battleships from the Mediterranean, and he seems practically to have satisfied everybody, who counts, except Lord Charles Beresford. Of course, I do not forget Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who criticised the First Lord's statement with some severity, but neither Mr. MacDonald nor the party he leads is just now in a position to make the Government quake. For the moment the Ministry are less open to attack for their handling of foreign and Imperial affairs than for their domestic policy; and apparently the Canadian Ministers are more than pleased with the way they have been treated by his Majesty's present advisers. There is no hint of banging and bolting the door in the face of the Colonial representatives this time.

THE NEW FIGHT.

If the "unauthorised programme", which has given rise to so many and such strange rumours was principally started with the view of withdrawing attention from the increasingly unpopular Insurance Act, it may be said to have partly accomplished its object. There may be no truth in the report that Mr. Lloyd George is meditating resignation in order to lead in the "greatest contest between the people and privilege and monopoly since the abolition of the Corn Laws"—and I do not believe the story has any foundation—there is no doubt that the land will be a prominent issue at the General Election. Mr. Hemmerde's success in Norfolk and Mr. Outhwaite's still more astonishing victory as pre-eminently a land reformer at Hornby have fluttered a good many dovecotes. The Conservatives see that they must formulate a rival scheme. Hence the important speech of the Marquis of Lansdowne at the annual meeting of Mr. Jesse Collings's League. Lord Lansdowne, a great landowner himself, admitted that new aspirations have to be recognised, and he declared that at the bottom of most of their minds was a conviction that the time had come when they could not say that the old agricultural system under which they had been brought up, entirely sufficed for the needs of the community. Concurrently with what he might almost call—he might fully call—the passing of the squires, there appeared a new phenomenon in the shape of the advent of the small holder. I am sure Lord Lansdowne is right in suggesting that the bulk of tillers of the land would rather be the tenant, of a fair-minded landlord—and most English landlords are—than be at the mercy of some bureaucrats without any compassion or power to give effect to his compassion, if he have any in times of bad harvests. But will Lord Lansdowne's remedy, a revival of the old sturdy yeomen of the English shires by means of state-aided purchase, solve the problem of land hunger? I doubt it.

MR. MALLET.

Many people are eagerly awaiting Mr. Montagu's Budget speech for the promised justification of the new charge upon Indian revenues involved in the somewhat mysterious and wholly unexpected creation of the new office of Secretary for Indian Students. It has been stated already that the lucky Mr. Mallet is to receive a salary of £1,000 a year and to be entitled to a pension. Presumably he will require certain assistance, clerical, etc., and this means additional expense to India. Apart, however, from this, the public would like to know why this snug billet has been given to a gentleman who, whatever his qualifications may be as a politician—and they are considerable—and however amiable he may be in private life, has admittedly no special knowledge of India or Indian students. The official report of the debates in the House of Commons are published next morning. The report of the debates in the House of Lords as becomes that leisurely assembly, are not issued until a week, or so later. Consequently, we have only just learned that Lord Ampthill's recent question about the appointment of Mr. Mallet was preceded by an interesting statement. Said Lord Ampthill: "The noble Marquis, the leader of the House, asked me to postpone this question not on the ground that he would not be in the House this evening, but on other grounds. I have often postponed questions and motions out of deference to the noble Marquis, but I really did not think it was necessary to do so to-day, because it is merely a question of fact. I ask whether this new post has been created or not. If it has not been created the answer is "No." If it has been created the answer is "Yes." Surely it does not want some weeks of delay to give me that answer and surely if the post has been created, some decision has been come to as to the object of the post, and there can be no difficulty in telling me whether the post has been created." Lord Ampthill added :—"I have had something to do semi-officially with this question of Indian students, and I have no official information about this post, and I have been asked by those with whom I have to work what it is? It is to obtain this information that I have asked this question." It will be remembered that the question was not replied to by Lord Crewe himself, but by Earl Beauchamp, who, for some reason which I have never been able to ascertain, is a colleague of the noble Marquis and a Cabinet Minister. It would almost seem from Lord Ampthill's observations, quoted above, that he feels he has been somewhat slighted in the matter. Considering what he calls his semi-official position as Chairman of the Committee under whom Professor Arnold works at 21, Cromwell Road, I should have thought that even if the Government did not feel bound to consult Lord Ampthill before the appointment was made, they might have given him an official intimation when the arrangement was concluded. Lord Ampthill's words, "some weeks of delay," appear to imply that he, like Sir J. D. Rees, was requested to restrain his curiosity until Mr. Montagu was able to make his Budget speech.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA.

DEPUTATION TO LORD CREWE.

I am afraid from what the Marquis of Crewe said to the influential deputation, which waited upon him in Whitehall on Monday, that Mrs. Slater and her friends will not get the new service they desire exactly on the lines proposed by them, but his lordship was decidedly sympathetic and the whole tenour of his speech was, I think, such as to suggest that the concessions to be granted will not prove to be negligible, at any rate as a beginning. The India Office evidently has been impressed by the considerable amount of support, which the movement has gained and is gaining in this country as well as in India. The following is a complete list of those, who expressed their willingness to join the deputation, many of whom were present:—Dr. Addison, M.P., the Rt. Hon. Syed Amir Ali, Miss M. Ashworth, Mr. T. J. Bennett, C.I.E., Mr. Percy Aldon, M. P., Mrs. Bholanauth, Sir James Bourdillon, K.C.S.I., Mr. C.E. Buckland, C. S. I., Mrs. Cama, Mr. H. G. Chancellor, M. P., Miss Corthorn, M. B. B. S., Mrs. D. M. Dalal, Mrs. Dessi, Mr S. Digby, C.I.E., Mrs. Emmanuel, Mr. L R, W. Forrest, Mr. Douglas Hall, M.P., Sir Douglas and Lady Hamilton, Sir Lancelot Hare, K.C.S.I., Miss K. Haslam, M.D., Mrs. Haythornthwaite, L.R. C.P. and S., Syed Kasim Hosain, Mrs. Kasim Hoeain, L.R.C.P. and S., Lady Hughes, Sir John Jardine, M.P., H.H. the Maharajah of Jhalawar. Hon. Miss Kinnaird, Mrs. Abdul Latif, Sir Frederic and Lady Lely, Lady Llely, Miss G. Mackinnon, L.R.C.P. and S., Mrs. Mehta, Sir J. and Lady Muir Mackenzie, Mr. H. M. Phipson, Mr. Appa Rao, Sir J. H. Roberts, M.P., Mrs. Roy, Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., M.S., Lady Scott, Mr. G. F. Sheppard I.C.S., retd., Mrs. G. F. Sheppard, Miss A. Sheppard, M.B., B.S., Mrs. E. M. Slater, L.R.C.P., and S., Mr. E. M. Slater, Lady Tata, Miss M. Thorne, M.D., Mr. G. A. Touche, M.P., Lady Turner, Sir Montagu Turner, Mrs. Mosin Tyabji, Lord Weardale, Miss Webb, M.B., Miss Wickham, L.R.C.P., and S. (Rajkote), Mr. T. Wiles, M.P., and Col. C.E. Yate, M.P., C.S.I.

The Marquis of Crewe was accompanied by Sir Richmond T. Ritchie (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India), the Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P., (Parliamentary Under-Secretary), and Sir Thomas Holderness (Secretary in the Revenue Department of the India Office). The deputation was introduced in a few appropriate remarks by the Parliamentary spokesman of the cause, Mr. H. W. Forster, the Conservative member for the Sevenoaks division, while powerful speeches were made by Sir Frederic Lely and Mrs. Scharlieb, M.P., the former dealing with the question from the administrative and the latter from the professional point of view.

Lord Crewe in his reply, said that the question in its present form had been before the India Office and the Government of India for some little time, and that he was pleased to know that its importance was fully recognised in India. Lady Hardinge, he said, followed closely in the footsteps of her predecessors in taking a deep personal interest in the subject of medical women in India. Owing to the necessity for consulting the provincial Governments the Government of India had not yet been able to submit their considered views on the scheme laid before Lord Morley at the end of 1910 by Dr. Scharlieb and other ladies interested in the question His reply consequently had to be a limited one. Taking the points raised by Dr. Scharlieb and Sir Frederick Lely, he observed that the establishment of a system of medical registration in India would be dealt with in the near future by the provincial legislatures. He agreed that the institution of a supervisory inspection of women doctors in India by women was due to them, having regard to the conditions under which they work; and he anticipated that the question of placing on a more formal and regular footing the conditions of their service, furlough, pension and other kindred matters, would be sympathetically dealt with by the Government of India. With regard to the proposal advocated, as he understood, by some persons, that a regular women's medical service precisely parallel to the Indian Medical Service should be established, he pointed out that the latter service was created to meet military and civil administrative requirements, that the Indian Government had never accepted the obligation of providing medical aid for the general population, and that the present tendency was to limit official activities in this sphere and to encourage private practitioners. It was held by some that the problem of medical aid for the women of India would be better solved by training women in India in medicine, and he mentioned that in 1909 there were in India 23 women studying for the full M.D. course, 98 as assistant surgeons, 89 as hospital assistants, and 448 as midwives and nurses. Some Indians were apprehensive, lest exclusive attention to the formation of a Woman's Medical Service might interfere with efforts to increase the supply of nurses and midwives. The Indian customs of caste and seclusion no doubt created a special demand for medical help from women, though there was some evidence that these were relaxing. There was no fundamental difference in point of principle between the Government of India and the deputation, though there might be as to method and as to money. Both wished to bring about two things—the reasonable bettering of the conditions under which women doctors live and serve in India, and a definite increase in their number. When the time came he and his Council would be prepared to give within just limits most sympathetic attention to the questions of expenditure involved.

After Lord Crewe sat down, it was suggested that Mrs. Slater should make a few observations. She explained that the deputation did not ask for a women's medical service on the same lines as the Indian Medical Service, but restricted their request to the creation of a central administrative body in India (which need not involve the disruption of the Dufferin Fund) for the management of the women's medical department, and to the establishment of some teaching hospitals staffed throughout with efficient women, where the Indian women graduates could be more thoroughly trained to deal, especially with midwifery and diseases of women and children. Lord Crewe expressed his satisfaction at this explanation, as it removed a serious misunderstanding.

GWALIOR'S GIFT TO EDINBURGH.

I hear from my friends in Edinburgh that much interest has been aroused there by the Maharaja Sindhia's gift to the local University of £4,000 in aid of the establishment of a lectureship in military subjects. The donation was announced at a Court of the University a few days ago and was accepted with thanks. The fact that his Highness is a Major-General in the British Army does not make his well-conceived generosity any the less acceptable and his example might usefully be followed by some of our own wealthy men. In these days the-powers-that-be are very anxious to induce more undergraduates at the older universities to qualify for commissions in the Army and surely no better plan of attaining this eminently desirable object could be devised than to afford Oxford and Cambridge the

(*Continued on page 8.*)

CHINESE OPIUM GROWING.

PEOPLE ANXIOUS FOR OLD CONDITIONS.

Murder of Preventive Officers.

GRADUAL RE-OPENING OF DIVANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUG. 9.

A telegram to the *Times* from Peking states that numerous instances have occurred in Hunan of Government deputies, who had been appointed to destroy the opium crop, being beaten and murdered.

Popular feeling is in favour of a return to the old conditions of cultivation.

Widespread smuggling has become general, and the divans in Changsha are gradually being re-opened.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO

Successful "Intervention" by Russia.

CETINJE, AUG. 8.

Turkey proposes a mixed Commission to settle the frontier dispute. Montenegro has accepted. Russia has hinted to Montenegro the expediency of avoiding a rupture.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The Porte has instructed its Minister at Cettinje, who has gone to Cattaro, to return to his post.

DISASTER IN HAYTI.

President Leconte Blown up in his Palace.

NEW YORK, AUG. 9.

General Leconte, President of Hayti, has perished in the Palace, which has been destroyed by a series of explosions lasting for an hour.

Enormous quantities of ammunition were stored in the cellars.

The adjoining houses were damaged, and several persons were killed and injured.

WESTPHALIAN DISASTER.

Many Lives Lost in Colliery Explosion.

BOCHUM, AUG. 8.

An explosion occurred in the Lothringen colliery to-day. The mine is on fire.

Sixty-five men have been saved, but ten are missing, while twenty-five bodies have been recovered.

BOCHUM, AUG. 9.

Official reports state that 103 men are dead as the result of the explosion at the Lothringen colliery.

Rescue work is difficult, as the scene of the disaster is a mile and a half from the shaft.

The Kaiser has given £750 for the relief of the sufferers.

BRITISH TRADE.

Excellent Results Reported in July.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

Increases in exports for the month of July amounted to £7,378,724 and in imports to £7,266,170.

The principal increases in exports were cotton, £250,420 and wool £559,956. Other principal increases were iron and steel manufactures, machinery and apparel.

JUDICIAL CHANGES.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

Lord Robson, a Lord of Appeal, has retired.

Sir John Fletcher Moulton has been appointed a Lord of Appeal, and Sir John Hamilton, a Justice of Appeal.

Mr. Sidney Rowlatt, Junior Counsel to the Treasury, has been appointed a Justice of the King's Bench, in succession to Sir John Hamilton.

THE RELEASED YACHTSMEN

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The English yachtsmen, interviewed at Eckernfoerde on their release, said they had no reason to complain at their treatment by the authorities. They repudiated the suggestion of espionage and declared that the voyage was purely one of pleasure.

The German Press comments on the foolishness and frivolous carelessness of tourists in taking photographs indiscriminately.

THE BOY SCOUT DISASTER.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

A Naval guard-of-honour at Rotherhithe awaited the arrival of the bodies of the Boy Scouts who were drowned off Sheppey. The flags of vessels on the river were lowered to half-mast.

The coffins were laid in state in the church at Walworth, and were viewed by 40,000 people last evening.

THE Board of Managers of the Museum, University of Pennsylvania, have awarded the Lucy Wharton medal to Sir Aurel Stein for his explorations in Central Asia. The medal, which is conferred only on English-speaking explorers, is conferred on the nomination by ballot of past medallists, who include Professor Arthur J. Evans, Dr. Flinders Petrie, Sir William Mitchell Ramsay, Dr. D. C. Hogarth, and Dr. Grenfell.

MANCHESTER ELECTION.

Unionists Win with Big Majority.

FIGHT OF UTMOST KEENNESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUG. 8.

Polling is proceeding in North-West Manchester at the by-election caused by the retirement of Sir George Kemp. Unusual excitement prevails.

In some cases voters have made long journeys to record their votes, many coming from the continent, Madeira and Egypt, while fleets of motors are bringing electors from the seaside and lakeside.

The result of the polling was declared as follows:—

Sir John Randles (U.) 5,573
Mr. Gordon Hewart (L.) 4,371

U. majority..... 1,202

UNIONIST GAIN.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

Mr. Bonar Law has sent the following telegram to Sir John Randles: "What Manchester has said to-day, England will say at the first opportunity, and that opportunity cannot be long delayed."

LATER.

The fight in North-West Manchester has been of the keenest description. The Liberals, at the outset, were apprehensive of the result, but later they became more confident as Mr. Hewart proved a brilliant candidate, whose success on the platform made even the Conservatives doubtful of victory. Hence the sweeping majority comes as a great surprise.

The Conservative papers are jubilant and describe the victory as an unmistakable warning that the Government has lost the confidence of the people. They demand resignation and a general election in the autumn on Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment.

The Liberal papers declare that the result is due solely to unscrupulous misrepresentation of the Insurance Act and abstentions on the part of Unionist free-traders, due to Sir John Randles keeping Tariff Reform in the background.

Mr. Hewart was the first to congratulate Sir John Randles on his conspicuous victory in a fair fight. In a subsequent speech to his supporters he admitted that the result was an undoubted check.

Sir John, in his speech, said the election had been fought on Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment. He had never disguised the fact that he was a Tariff Reformer, but he fought the election on the Government's policy.

There was rejoicing at Belfast last night and crowds paraded the streets.

Previous results have been:—
1892: Sir W. Houldsworth (C), unopposed.
1895 poll: Houldsworth (C), 4,997; Byrne (L), 3,526—Conservative majority, 1,471.
1900: Sir W. H. Houldsworth (C), unopposed.
1906 poll: Winston S. Churchill (L). 5,639; W. Joynson Hicks, (C), 4,398—Liberal majority, 1,241.
1908 by-election, April 24, on Mr. Winston Churchill seeking re-election on being appointed President of the Board of Trade; W. Joynson-Hicks (C), 5,471; Right Hon. W. S. Churchill (L), 4,988; Dan Irving (Soc Dem), 276—Conservative majority over Liberal, 493.

January, 1910.

Sir George Kemp—L 5,920
Mr. W. Joynson-Hicks—C.....5,147
L. majority .....—783

December, 1910.

Sir George Kemp—L.....5,559
A Bonar Law—C.....6,114
L. majority .....—445

Before many hours are over we shall be in the throes of a whirlwind contest for the most coveted seat in the country—the key constituency, wrote the "Pall Mall Gazette" on July 26. Sir George Kemp's decision involves an immediate election and last night Mr. Gordon Hewart, the well-known Manchester barrister was adopted as the party candidate by the local Liberal Council. Sir John Randles will be adopted by the Conservatives to-night. Thanks to Radical vacillation, culminating in a convulsion of panic, the business men who form so large a part of the electorate have to contemplate an election in the dog days and at a time earmarked for their annual vacation. There is still some talk of a third candidate, and, though Radicals pretend that Unionists are sighing for the apparition of a Labour nominee, nothing could be wider from the mark.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks wrested the seat two and a half years ago from the persuasive personality in the Cabinet by a majority greater than the poll of the Socialist candidate. And Unionists to-day are quietly confident of being able to better that example.

Turning to the issues on which the contest is likely to proceed, it will no more be possible to eliminate the Insurance Act than it was to exclude the head of a certain monarch in the framing of a familiar petition. Here it will be the business of Tariff Reformers to hammer home the point that a fresh burden is laid upon industry with no such balancing advantage as is offered by a tariff. Home Rule is certain to prove a determining issue of the election, and the past speeches of Sir George Kemp should furnish Unionists with the deadliest ammunition.

As the sitting member will, it is stated, take the field in support of Mr. Gordon Hewart the situation thickens with piquant possibilities offered by Sir George Kemp's attacks on the policy which the candidate he is backing supports.

Welsh Disestablishment will rally the hostility of the Church, and the Shops Act can be accounted a Unionist asset in a constituency which refuses to regard the closing of a shop as the necessary effect of granting a deserved holiday to the assistants. We have already the pledge of Mr. Hemmerde that the Single Tax fantasy will be raised here as at Crewe and Hanley. Unionists will not fail to make the most of the irony offered by a policy espoused by the Radical candidate and repudiated by his leaders.

Other issues may yet arise in this short and sharp contest to swallow up like Aaron's rod the questions which enduringly divide the parties. Of these the Navy is of course paramount and while it is unlikely that the first of the national exigencies will be suffered to descend to the level of a party pawn the success of the Unionist candidate could hardly fail to strengthen Mr. Churchill's arm in meeting the joint menace of the Hochseeflotte and the Suicide Club.

Sir George Kemp's promised interposition in the campaign symbolises the terror into which the prospect of a Unionist victory has thrown the Free Traders. Rightly used that interposition should itself prove an invaluable factor in the Tariff cause.

THE MONSOON PROSPECT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 9.

A memorandum on the present monsoon conditions with anticipation for August and September, 1912, by Dr. Gilbert T. Walker, Director General of Observatory, has now been issued. The following is a summary:—

(a) Total rainfall of August and September is likely to be in excess.

(b) Distribution of rain may be expected to favour north-east of Peninsula, the central parts of the country and Rajputana, at the expense of tracks lying north of a line through Dacca, Gaya and Lucknow to Mussoorie.

(c) It appears improbable that there will be any prolonged general breaks.

(d) There is no expecting of any unfavourable influence of snowfalls upon the monsoon in North-West India.

KRUPP CENTENARY.

The Kaiser Attends the Celebrations.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN PEACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ESSEN, AUG. 8.

The German Emperor, together with the Imperial Chancellor and other Ministers, to-day, attended the celebrations of the centenary of the Krupp firm.

Replying to an address from the firm, His Majesty made a long speech, in which he dealt with the history of the works, which he said was part of Prussian and German history. The firm was founded at the dawn of the liberation of Germany, beginning an epoch which, from Leipzig to Versailles, led to the unity of Germany.

What the firm had accomplished in the manufacture of arms was almost surpassed by its achievements in the domain of peace and civilisation. Thus the "wheel tyre", an emblem of civilisation, not a warlike device, figures as the firm's trade-mark.

The Emperor later visited the works and workmen's dwellings.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 9.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. Michael is appointed additional member, Imperial Legislative Council, vice Mr. J. B. Brunyate resigned.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Sopwith, R.E., is placed on special duty in connection with Delhi affairs.

Capt. Murray, I.M.S., is appointed Superintendent, Cellular and Female Jails, Port Blair.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Revd. Mr. Levy resigns the probationary chaplainship of Calcutta.

Mr. Lanford James, Bar.-at-Law, is appointed and officiates as Registrar of the Diocese, Calcutta, vice Mr. Pearson resigned.

The services of the Revds. Mr. Stanley and Mr. Muspratt are placed under the Punjab Government.

Capt. Berkeley-Nill is posted to the Sanitary Department, Madras.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Wahab is confirmed as Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Gwyther, officiates as Chief Engineer and Secretary, Punjab P. W. D., vice Mr. Scratchby retired.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Remy is appointed Acting-Consul-General for Germany at Calcutta.

Captain Birdwood is posted as First-Assistant to the Resident of the Persian Gulf.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. B. Brunyate, Secretary, Military Finance, is granted three months' leave, and on expiry reverts to the United Provinces. Mr. W. H. Michael officiates.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Sir H. P. Burt, Manager, N.-W. Railway, is granted two months' extension of leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The tenure of the appointment of the Major Spence as Assistant Secretary, Army Department, Government of India, is extended for two years from the 22nd of April, 1912.

Lieut.-Col. Sir William Dring is appointed Honorary A. D. C. to the Viceroy.

Col. A. H. G. Kemball, Brevet Col, Welchman and Lieut.Col. Fearnside, I. M. S., retire from the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer White retires from the service.

Lieut. Farrell is granted six months' and Constructors King and Newnham three months' each extension of leave.

COSTLY LITIGATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 9.

A typical instance of the ruinous cost of litigation was brought to the notice of the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, when an appeal preferred by Musaji Ahmed and Co. came up for hearing. The appeal was from an order of Mr. Justice Fletcher, in which the plaintiff claimed Rs. 1,600 over a sugar contract, but the real amount in dispute was only Rs. 155. The case was heard before Mr. Justice Fletcher for three days, and both sides engaged eminent counsel, with several juniors. The appeal lasted for three days, and here too several eminent counsel represented the parties. At the suggestion of the Chief Justice the appeal was withdrawn, each party paying his own cost, which was roughly estimated to exceed Rs. 20,000.

THE MECCA PILGRIMAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 9.

A communication, addressed by the President of the Haj Committee, Bombay, to the Government of the Punjab, is published, in which it is stated that pilgrims who journey annually to Jeddah on their way to and from Mecca and Medina are subjected to very great suffering and often die in the streets for want of medical aid. The British Ambassador at Constantinople is anxious to build a hospital for pilgrims at Jeddah. It is estimated that the cost of construction would be over a lakh of rupees for which philanthropic aid is invited.

CALCUTTA MILL STRIKES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 9.

The mill strikes at the Upper Hooghly Jute Mill and Bengal Cotton Mills have ended. In the former case the ringleaders were reinstated, while in the latter the men returned unconditionally.

VICEROY TO VISIT NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, AUG. 9.

In the course of his reply to the address here to-day, Sir Benjamin Robertson announced that the Viceroy would visit Nagpur next November, and that His Excellency had consented to lay the foundation stone of the Council Hall of the Provincial Legislature to be created here.

THE NEW DELHI.

Site of the New Council House.

RETURN OF THE EXPERTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 9.

The *Statesman* to-day condemns the decision to house the Imperial Legislative Council in Government House at Delhi. It says:—"The Imperial Council stands for India's Parliament and is not to be regarded as a portion of the Viceroy's household. What could have a more powerful tendency to lower the prestige and belittle the importance of the Council? The only hope of scotching the preposterous project lies in Parliament."

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 9.

There is no truth in the statement which recently appeared that Captain Swinton and Mr. Brodie will not return to India next winter. All three of the original town planners will be at Delhi in December.

THE BURMESE "ROBIN HOOD."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 9.

Nga Sannyun, the Burmese "Robin Hood," who was arrested recently in Pyapon on a series of serious charges, has been convicted on four charges by the Sessions Judge of Sagaing. For shooting through the window of the Hlegyi Police Outpost in the Sagaing District, and wounding a police officer and two villagers who were giving information against him, the accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

On a charge of shooting the son of the headman of the Hlegyi village, he received a similar sentence; for complicity in two robbery cases in the Shwebo district, he received seven years' transportation in each case.

There are twelve other charges against the accused.

RICE CULTIVATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 9.

Intimation has been received through His Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the fourth International Rice Congress, and an exhibition of rice cultivation and irrigation, will be held at Vercelli in October and November.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, AUG. 8.

It is not so very long ago that we were all very anxious owing to the absence of rain, but at present we are rather uneasy on account of a super-abundance of it. It has rained anything between a quarter of an inch to six inches every day for the last three weeks and for several days we never caught a glimpse of the sun. Everything is horribly damp and clammy and even we ourselves have been in danger of becoming blue-mouldy. But worse than this the seeds that we planted with much eager hope at the onset of the rains were either washed away, or else the few that managed to take root and struggle out are now but then, sickly plants. And worst of all, there has been much sickness, including cholera; and the growth of all crops has been seriously retarded by the excessive rain, so much so that one heard, now and then, the fear expressed that we were in for a green famine. But we have had no rain for the past forty-eight hours and the prospect has somewhat brightened. If the break only lasts—as we hope it may—we shall all greatly rejoice. Needless to say that with so much rain the usual out-door gymkhanas could not be held, much to the chagrin of the kind hostesses who had made every preparation and to the disappointment of the would-be performers. However, if we were thus hindered from expending our physical energies out of doors, we were determined not to be reduced to a state of absolute mental stagnation. Mrs. Gillespie suggested the happy idea of starting a literary society and it was at once taken up. The inaugural meeting of the newly-formed society was held on Wednesday. The rendezvous was at the house of a lady famous for her skill in the manufacture of lovely cakes, "kisses" and sweets, and then was a large and enthusiastic attendance (no insinuation, but simply a fact). The first business on the agenda paper, viz., the consumption of the aforesaid cakes, sweets and tea, was entered upon with zest and carried through unanimously and successfully.

Thereafter Mrs. Gillespie was chosen as president, Mrs. Alcock as chairman and Mrs. Heath as secretary. After some desultory conversation and a well rendered recitation of a really good original poem by the authoress, Mrs. Hood, the society adjourned, to meet again next week at Mrs. Kennedy's. The doubling of the water-rate has raised the worth of a local paper to white heat. In a recent article, while highly extolling the fine members of the Committee of Management who advocated and voted for an increase of only fifty per cent, it divided the majority who passed the hundred per cent increase into two classes, noodles and birds of passage. We are not very much hurt, but simply speculating as to which class each of us belongs to: perhaps some of us belong to both!

MARRIAGE OF MR. B.H. HEWETT

At St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, yesterday morning the marriage was celebrated of Mr. Bertram H. Hewett, Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch of the Bombay Municipality, and Miss Dorothy Sharp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Sharp of Newcastle-on Tyne and niece of Major W. H. Dickinson, I.M.S., of Bombay. The bride was given away by her uncle, while Major Muter R.E., attended Mr. Hewett as best man. There were no bridesmaids. The service was choral, Dr. Faulkner being at the organ, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. A. Sawtell, Senior Presidency Chaplain. The bride and bridegroom received a large number of handsome presents, and particularly during the last few days Mr. Hewett has received presentations from the engineering office staff of the Municipality, the engineering works staff and the staff at Love Grove Pumping-station.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Major Dickinson at Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade, and afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Hewett left to spend their honeymoon at Naini Tal.

Mr. Hewett is very well-known in Bombay, having joined the Municipality in 1893. Both he and his wife are familiar figures in yachting circles. Mr. Hewett sailed for several seasons the "Sapphire" owned by Mr. E. H. Hopkins and Major Muter until she was sunk on a submerged fishing stake in the harbour. Before long he will probably be seen sailing his own yacht. Mrs. Hewett came to Bombay on a visit to Major Dickinson last December, and regularly sailed her uncle's yacht, the "Minx" during last season. She also took the helm of Eileen IV—owned by Mr. J. F. Watson and Major Muter—in the Ladies' race at the Yacht Club Regatta.

The following is the list of invited guests, most of whom were present at the wedding:—

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Moberly, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Pigott, The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Reid, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sanders Slater, Major Swinton, I. M. S., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Watson, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Newman Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon P. Cable, Mr. P. R. Cadell, I. C. S., Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Turner, Mr. J. W. Mackison, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Trivess-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Maughan, Mr. W. E. Waite, Mr. W. Kidd, Dr. and Mrs. B. K. Goldsmith, Dr. E. Faulkner, Mr. Bruce Macbeth, Mr. Simmonds, Mr. V. Janson, Col. and Mrs. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Darlington, Mr. and Mrs. Brady, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Barlow, Mr. Hitchcock, Major and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Guibara, Mr. Heyland, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Major and Mrs. Glen Liston, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Leslie, Major Muter, Mr. and Mrs. MacBain.

THE AFGHAN ARMY.

Work of the Turkish Instructors.

ORDERS FOR DRILL-BOOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 9.

The troops in Kabul that have been drilled by Turkish instructors, who have been attached to the Afghan Army for the last two or three years, were recently inspected by the Amir on the big parade ground. Rewards were granted to all, who showed special proficiency and it was ordered that selected officers and non-commissioned officers should be sent to the garrison towns in the various provinces to instruct the regiments there. One of the Turkish officers in the Amir's service has been raised to the rank of general, and he is to prepare a drill-book for general use in the Afghan Army.

AN INDIAN ANGLICAN BISHOP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 9.

In regard to the consecration of the Rev. V. S. Azariah mentioned in yesterday's telegram an official notice says:

It is not strictly correct to say he is a Suffragan Bishop of Madras. Technically he will be assistant to the Bishop of Madras, but in addition to his duties as such he will have a small diocese of his own, like the Bishop of Tinnevelly and Chota Nagpur, and like these will be a member of the Episcopal Synod. He will thus be a diocesan bishop in regard to a specified area, and also assistant to the Bishop of Madras in administring to Indian congregations over a larger area. It is not true that he is the first Indian Bishop, as the Syrian Church in Malabar has had its own Indian Bishops for many centuries, but Mr. Azarish is the first Anglican Indian to be consecrated to the Episcopate

THE PAREL DISASTER.

Further Evidence at Coroner's Inquiry.

At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, resumed the inquiry, touching the deaths of Raghunath Narayan (40); Mahadu Jogu (18); Ganpat Sawalia (20); Taibai (40); Bhau Genu (18); Gopal Raghu (30); Ramkumar Dewak (18); and Dagdu Vithoba (25), who were killed in the collapse of a chawl situated at Lal Baug, Parel, and belonging to one Khodabux Merwan Irani, on the night of the 28th July last.

Shamshersing Harpalsing, rent-collector of the chawl which collapsed, examined by Mr. Patterson, said he had heard complaints from the tenants of the chawl that the plaster on the wall had been falling. He had seen this himself on the 18th July last. He saw plasters falling from the walls of eight rooms on the ground floor. He also noticed cracks in the wall about two or three days later, and he communicated these facts to his master from day to day. On the morning of the 27th, his master came to the chawl. On the 26th, the chawl was visited by a Municipal Inspector, and on the 27th, a high official of the Municipality (meaning the superintendent) visited the chawl. His master was also present. The Municipal Superintendent was accompanied by his Inspector, who, on the previous day, had stopped the repair-work that was going on until the chawl had been examined by the Superintendent. The repair-work consisted of filling up the plaster that had fallen out. The repair-work was carried on under witness' supervision under the orders of his master. Three masons and six labours were engaged in doing the work, which was started on the 25th and stopped at 3 p.m. on the 26th; on the 27th the Superintendent, the Inspector and his master went up to inspect the chawl. Witness remained downstairs. He received no orders to vacate the chawl. The following day, a portion of the chawl collapsed.

To the Coroner: His master never ordered him not to allow the tenants to go. The only order he received was to collect rents from such tenants, who wanted to leave. No tenant told witness that he wanted to vacate his room. Three of the tenants left on the day of the collapse.

To a juror: The Municipal people went round the whole chawl and inspected it. They also entered some of the rooms on all the floors except the top one accompanied by the owner.

To another juror: On the 27th, after the Municipal officers had left, his master ordered him to go on with the repair-work.

To the third juror: Some of the tenants had gathered round the Municipal officer, and the owner when they were there. The tenants told the Superintendent that the chawl would collapse. The Superintendent and the owner replied that building did not fall like that. This reply was not given in a temper, but was in an ordinary tone.

THE OWNER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Khodabux Merwanji Irani, the owner of the chawl, said in answer to Mr. Patterson that he had formerly been a commission agent. About fifteen months ago, he purchased the chawl which collapsed for Rs. 52,000 from one Ardishir Muncherji Karanjia. He was told at the time that it was a new chawl and had been standing for about twelve months. The last witness who was his bill-collector, gave him information that tenants had been complaining of plasters falling out. That was about the 23rd July last. Witness went there on the morning of the 27th. When he went there, he found the Municipal Superintendent, Mr. Joshi, and his inspector, Mr. Haldipur. Witness asked Mr. Joshi his opinion about the falling out of the plaster. Mr. Joshi told him that the chawl was quite safe. There was a crack in one of the arches, and Mr. Joshi directed him to get it repaired properly. Mr. Joshi gave him no order to have the chawl vacated. The next day the chawl collapsed.

To the Coroner: When he went to the chawl on the 27th he found that some of the tenants were standing round the Superintendent, and were pointing out the condition of their rooms to him. Witness was there as his bill-collector had told him that an Inspector had been there, and had stopped the work and that the Superintendent was to inspect the chawl the next day. He did not prevent his tenants from vacating the chawl. Witness had instructed his bill-collector that he should not prevent a tenant from leaving after recovering the rent. When he saw the chawl on the 27th, he did not think that it would collapse. No tenant told him that the chawl would collapse. He relied on what the Superintendent had told him. He did not know what made the Inspector want to inspect the chawl on the 26th. There were 92 rooms in all in the chawl, but about 40 were vacant at the time of the collapse. Three rooms were vacated on the morning of the collapse. He had instructed his bill-collector to see that the plastering was done.

To a juror: He had not had the house surveyed when he purchased it. He went to see it with the broker before the purchase was made. He thought it to be a strong one and up to the second floor it was built of stone.

To another juror: The Municipal Superintendent did not tell him that they had received a petition with regard to the condition of the chawl.

To Mr. Patterson: It was not insured against an accident; it was insured against fire. He lost all his money. He had purchased this chawl on the strength of a certificate from Messrs. Merwanji, Bana and Dadachanji, engineers, who had stated that they had carefully inspected the chawl and advised the former owner to purchase it. The certificate was given by Mr. Merwanji M. Mistry of that firm to the former owner, Mr. A. M. Karanjia. He produced the certificate, which, he said, induced him to purchase it.

Ranjitsingh, a rent-collector to an owner of some of the chawls in the vicinity of the collapsed building, corroborated the evidence of the bill-collector of the collapsed chawl.

Further inquiry was then adjourned.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Captain Swinton, one of the Delhi Town-planners, has resigned his seat as an alderman on the London County Council because he does not expect to be back from India until next March.

It is understood that the Royal Commission on Indian services will begin its sittings in January next, and will leave for England in April, and then return to India in the following cold weather.

Srimati Satya Bala Devi, the eminent exponent of classical Hindu music, has returned with her husband from America, and is busy making arrangements for opening her central music schools at Bombay and Lahore,

Mr. E. A. Horne, Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, is lying ill at Bankipore, suffering from typhoid fever, contracted three weeks ago while tourning. By latest accounts the critical period has been passed and a gradual improvement is now hoped for.

The Indian currency figures for last week again exceed those previously recorded, the circulation of currency notes having risen to 66·59 crores as against 65·59 and 64·91 crores in the two preceding weeks. Silver in the currency reserve rose by 37 lakhs to 16·74 crores.

The "Rungpur Dikprokash" states that on a certain Saturday a large number of people at Kakina found a bunch of snakes falling from above. It further says that many have seen these bunches of snakes falling from the sky at different times. Each bunch consists of about 10 or 12 snakes.

In is interesting to recall that the building occupied by Sibpur College, Calcutta, was formerly occupied by the Bishop's College, and was designed on the plans of the S. P. G. Missionaries. It was sold to the Government by the S. P. G. Mission. What is to be the fate of the bulidings when they pass into the possession of the Port Trust?

The Bikaner Durbar have put forward proposals for a broad gauge line of Railway from Delhi via Ratanagarh, Bikanir town and Jaisulmere to Shagipalla with a view to through direct communication with Karachi. It is believed that the Karachi commercial community are prepared to give full support to the projected line which could be built very cheaply.

A Training School for Mistresses, with Day School and Hostel attached, will be opened in Ootacamund in January, by the Sisters of the Church. This school will be conducted on English lines and staffed with highly qualified Mistresses from England. The Head Mistress has already been engaged viz. Miss Hackfart, B.A., London, who has had much experience in English Colleges.

The Hyderabad Central Prison Cells for under-trial prisoners accused of murder are full to over-flowing. Most of these cases are the result of intrigues about women. Why these cases should crop up just now in unusual numbers in the Hyderabad District is a matter for serious enquiry. Is it, asks a local paper, that the peasant class not having much to do on account of want of water and rain a few months ago, had more time and energy for love intrigues?

The London hospital have hitherto opened their doors to coloured students who have been treated exactly as English students. Now, however, the board of one of the leading London hospitals has decided that in future coloured persons shall not be enrolled as students, and it is said that other hospitals will follow suit. This, says a London correspondent, will merely have the effect of driving Indian and other coloured youths to continental centres to obtain their medical training.

The incidents which have occurred or are alleged to have occurred on the famous Church Road of Hyderabad, of collisions between Europeans and Indians, seem to be leading up to something grave, and the absolute closing of the road to "all" Indians is being seriously talked of! In itself the prohibition of the use of a particular road to a particular community is serious enough, but in the light of the history of the Church Road and its vicissitudes, the matter can hardly be viewed with equanimity.—"Sind Journal."

The *Railway Gazette*, a journal published at Home, in calling attention to an interesting piece of work carried out on the East Indian Railway, viz., the dismantling and regirdering of the Kiul Bridge, nine spans of 150 feet each, makes the following editorial comment:—Taking into account the class of labour and materials available in India, Mr. A. H. Aslett and Mr. J. Leitch may fairly be congratulated on having carried out a very smart piece of work, strictly according to programme and at a minimum expenditure of time and money.

The Thakore of Limbdi in the course of a visit to Kensington College, addressed the pupils. He said the education of his fellow subjects in India had long received his careful attention, and he was glad to be able to visit such an institution as Kensington College in order that he might learn how the work of training the future business men and women of this country was being carried on. They were giving their attention to education in India, India was the backbone of the British Empire, and they hoped that India would rank eventually as one of the best educated countries.

Denga-ga is the proper way to pronounce Dengue fever which has become so fashionable in Calcutta. The area over which the disease ranges is generally between 32 degs. 47 min. N. and 23 degs. 23min. S., and throughout this area dengue is constantly epidemic. The earliest epidemic of which anything is known occurred in 1779-1780, in Egypt and the East Indies. The chief epidemics have been those of 1824-26 in India and in the West Indies and the Southern States of North America, of 1870-75 extending practically over the whole of the tropical portions of the East and reaching as far as China. In 1888 and 1889, a great outbreak spread along the shores of the Aegean and over nearly the whole of Asia Minor.

"Anti-Humbug" writes to the "Statesman":—It is rather amusing to read the sarcasm of the special correspondent of the "Pioneer" reproduced in your columns to-day in reference to the work being done at Delhi for the new capital. He says: "A site for a race course has been chosen.....but I did not hear it authoritatively stated that the Viceroy's Cup will, in future, be run at Delhi, so Calcutta need not trouble to start a new agitation." The special correspondent of the "Pioneer" need not trouble himself; Calcutta can supply a cup to replace the one hitherto given by Viceroys. If Lord Hardinge wishes the cup to be run at Delhi, he is welcome to have it so. There are men in Calcutta who can give a similar trophy for the chief race during the Christmas week and the Viceroy's Cup will not be missed!

EN PASSANT.

A well-known Non-Conformist journal has something to say about the undesirable in Cinematograph films, calling attentions to the large proportion that deal with criminal subjects which must be calculated to affect the minds of impressionable young people. This idea calls to memory the occasional depreciation of several notable romances of the past as conducive to early steps of rascality in boys, and in this connection I remember Ainsworth's fascinating history of Jack Sheppard was to some extent taboo among a few of the straight-laced circle of the familiar friends of my kith and kin. One instance too was commonly quoted of the young man of respectable parentage, and all that kind of thing, who, when convicted of a very heinous offence, attributed his first fall to the influence of this particular novel. Since then there has been occasional condemnation of the more rabid style of boy's literature, while sober-minded matrons hold up their hands in awe at many of the novels of today which "sweet seventeen" surreptitiously devours at candle-light to emit a radiation of sentiment and bearing during her day flashes of existence which not uncommonly creates the opposite impression to that she might otherwise desire.

Probably the time is approaching when the stage villain will generally have the first call on the sympathies of an audience, more especially if his misfortunes include detection and expiation. It can be safely averred, if my deduction from appearances are correct as arrived at from the Cinematograph narrative of a worthy named Zigomar, witnessed the other night at a suburban show house, that the majority of the native audience are sixteen annas for the ruffian, so that one is inclined to wonder if the line of demarkation between right and wrong is not perilously undermined. Or it might be that good folk don't frequent such shows in any appreciable proportion. But I have digressed. The present great objection in the journal alluded to is to the filming (sic) of the immediate events of Christ's death in the environments of Jerusalem. This project is put gown as horrible. One might go further and opine that it is only the Christian religion, and by so-called Christians, that there such prostitution would be possible. What would be the result if a troupe of non-descripts invaded Mecca and attempted a travestie of the secret surroundings and incidents in the life of the Prophet? Or, the invasion of a Fire temple dedicated to Zoroastur, or of the innumerable shrines of the Hindoo or kindred religions? Verily one may exclaim "Who is on the Lord's side?"

It is stated that petrol is practically cornered in the U. K., a fact analogous to its domination by the proverbial "trust" avipice in the United States. With Mr. Lloyd George's tax of 3d. per gallon one pays 1s.6d. for that quantity at home. Here we pay Re. 1 with fair equanimity, for, after all, fuel is by far the cheapest attribute to motoring. The wholesale price is something just over 6d. per gallon. It is supplied to drivers of vehicles for hire at 8d. So there is an enormous profit to the retailer, who explains it away, when apologetically inclined, that the cost of tinning, and distributing, insurance, &c. makes it impossible to reduce it. Consumers who have specially considered pro and cons are agreed that it is only by the increase in the number of wholesale, or bulk, depots that any relief can come. One authority suggests supply through pipes, as water or gas is conveyed, from the main depots to smaller distributing centres where, for safety underground reservoirs would store, and pipes therefrom fill direct into the tank of the car.

Here, as I have suggested, the motorist is not over-anxious in the matter of rates as they obtain at present. Dealers do not purchase the commodity with anything like the margin obtainable at home. It seems possible after allowing for risk, insurance, waste, &c., the profit is not exorbitant, as relation between byer and seller generally rups in thir country. But in England the matter has become of sufficient importance to be taken up by the Automobile Club which, through a Committee, is now making searching investigations with a view of putting charges on a more equitable basis.

'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the printing bill for the necessary organisation of the now-celebrated Insurance Act is one vindication of the adage. Some 131 million forms have, so far, been ordered, a little job spread over 30 well-known printing establishments, and which comprise some 15 different headings. It may be pretty well understood, therefore, that the Legislative measure will, especially at the beginning, impose considerable trouble upon all concerned,—the factor of much objection already launched in its course. This Bill applies to everbody in service of any kind whatsoever whose emoluments do not reach the sum of £160 per annum. In case of manual labour, however, there is no limit. One under 16 or over 70 years of age, or who is in receipt of an income from private sources of £26 per annum is exempt. The procedure throws the main labour and responsibility on the employer, who, to begin with, must demand a contribution card from his employe, or in default, get a so-called emergency card from the local post office himself and affix a special stamp in the presence of that employe. This is done on the first pay day. The value of the stamp will secure (a) the contribution of the employer, and (b) the contribution to the State of the employe, if any, is leviable. There is no tax in this latter case on wages of 1s. 7d. a day and under, but here the employer pays the highest rate 6d. per week. Other rates would be 5d. and 4d. the employe paying 1d. and 3d. on the published scale of wages up to 2s. 6d. a day. Women pay 1d. if their wages are over 1s. 6d. and up to two shillings a day. Where wages are in excess of the maximum, quoted the employer, in the case of men pays 7d. and recovers 4d. and in the case of women 6 pence and three pence respectively and 3d respectively. The State in addition to a fixed contribution of 1d. on the scale under 2s., donates 2d for every 9d in men and 8d in women, expended on benefits. One of the great points of disadvantage, or it might be deemed weakness in the Act, is that its more successful working will depend upon beneficiares retaining membership of one or another of the numerous recognised Societies, which must be, in turn, approved by the State. Otherwise the benefits of the scheme will be dependent on the actual amountef contributions from the several sources and unavailable in the majority of cases where extended sickness or permanent inability to work supervenes. These societies, though wisely inclusive of the more homogenous organisations, leave untouched the few where help and sympathy might be more generally needed. The casual worker, the governess, the domestic servant particularly occ

recent introduction of billiards in its recreative section. There seems to have been a prolonged fight over the matter, and for several years at least a small minority successfully vetoed any attempt to bring the devils appurtenance into the building. Something of a compromise seems to have been arrived at by establishing rules that even the semblance of odds in the prevailing custom of making the loser pay for the game is ruled irregular, while care has been taken to erect the tables in place where the watchful eye of the executive authority can be a constant deterrent to any attempt at wagering a playful dib to make the game interesting in the less converted type of frequenters to that well appointed centre of sociability and amusement. There are not a few who will feel disappointed that the snug and homely sitting room has been dismantled to make room for the billiard tables. Nor was there any real necessity for this mild type of vendalism seeing that a more suitable place in every way was available in the hall used variably as a gymnasium, games room, and number shed. Only that the space for lodging now exceeds the demand owing to a recent badly advised alteration in the terms for accommodating the more opulent class of men, who after all endowed the place with a stability and influence as desirable as useful, the room referred to might have been transformed into cubicles at a price to meet the objection, most seriously advanced at the time of modifying the terms for the rich dweller, that the poorer class of young men could not get accommodation. However, an advance has been made in the vindication of common sense as opposed to narrow-mindedness, and it may be hoped under the guidance of the new secretary, who certainly has the touch of sport and practicability in his disposition, we shall yet live to see the Young Men's Christian Association of Wodehouse Road a greater factor than ever in influencing the young men of Bombay to walk the the world as exemplary citizens.

LE TATILLON.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page* 6.)

facilities which, through the liberality of the enlightened ruler of Gwalior, will in future be possessed by the largest, if not the most, ancient of the splendid seats of learning North of the Tweed. St. Andrew's is the oldest of the Scottish universities having been founded early in the fifteenth century, eighty-three years before the sister institution in Aberdeen came into existence. Glasgow University dates from 1450 and Edinburgh University from 1583, twenty-one years before an historic event which no good Scotman ever forgets. I allude, of course, to the succession of James VI. of Scotland to the throne of England.

A MAHARAJA'S INTERVIEW.

Not the least honoured guest within our gates is the excellent Maharaja of Jhalawar. His Highness unfortunately did not arrive until the London season was far advanced, but within the space of barely two months he has seen everybody and everything worth seeing in the metropolis of the Empire. He has not devoted his time to the lighter side of our life, baths, theatres, race-coursees, etc., and one of the experiences he seems to value most was a visit to a county council school in a western suburb. The Maharaja has been interviewed and his journalistic visitor cleverly got him to talk about Jhalawar as well as London. Here is a passage which will be read with interest for its shrewdness and naivete :—"A ruler who mixes with his people as I endeavour to do soon ascertains whether everything is going well or not. . . Suppose it comes to my ears that a man has been doing something which he ought not ; in that case I give a party and invite him to it, and I make a point of speaking to every one in the course of the evening except to him. In that case he always notices it, and next morning he comes to ask for a private audience to inquire the reason. In nineteen out of every twenty cases my suspicions are well founded, the man owns to his offence, and I let him off with a warning." *A propos* of his inspection of the county council school he compares Jhalawar with London educationally. He says :—"I recently advertised for a head-master in a vernacular paper. I received one hundred raqlies it is true, but it costs me a good deal more to get a cook than a headmaster." So badly is the scholastic profession remunerated in India that very good teachers are scarce. Granted, but let them be better paid and, if I may say so, *que messieurs les Maharajas commencent*. I am afraid that His Highness does not think much of us as conversationalists. Referring to the large receptions he has attended he is struck by "the trivial —one might almost say the personal—nature of the topics discussed." He proceeds :—"With us, if we have nothing to say of interest to those whom we meet, we do not say anything, and I have noticed that even here, say at a dinner-table, the most cursory attention is often paid by some people to the conversation of their neighbours. We in India enjoy conversation on topics of interest and value." With regard to the "cursory attentions" it all depends. I will venture to say that the Maharaja has not assisted at any dinner party during the past season at which only "cursory attention" was paid to the words that fell from the lips of a Duke or a Hebrew millionaire. Snobbery is not confined as is sometimes suggested to the suburbs.

BANGALORE HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUG. 9.

Further judging took place at the Horse Show this afternoon with the following results :—

Harness Horses (pairs).—1 Col. Desaraj Ur's Hebe and Helen; 2 The Maharajah of Mysore's Czar and Czarina; 3 Capt Cosart's bay pair.

Hunters (ponies, light weights).—1 The Maharajah's Canary; 2 Mr. Kavanagh's Liberty; 3 Capt. Ley's Treworgan.

Polo Pony teams of three.—1 Mr. McCalmont's Jacks, Poignard and Sinbad ; 2 The Maharajah of Mysore's Jenn, Domings and Kurunga.

Thoroughbred Horses.—1, Jemadar Mahomed Hussain Khan's Lawrence (Mysore Imperial Service Lancers) ; 2 Mr. W. Lander's Harens ; 3 The Maharajah of Mysore's Mitford Lake.

Harness Tandems.—1 Mr. J. R. Ramsay's tandem.

Jumping (for horses).—1 Col. Desaraj Ur's Broiga ; 2 Mr. Welch's Yokel ; 3 Mr. Stafford's Drummer.

Jumping competition for horses or ponies of Indian officers.—1 Risaldar Nanjaraj Urs' Flyway (Mysore I. S. Lancers); 2 Jamadar Kousal Singh's Mirya (20th Deccan Horse); 3 Jamadar Krishna Urs' Jap (Mysore I. S. Lancers).

A ROYAL Warrant dated the 9th of March regarding "The Imperial Service Order" is published in the "Gazette of India."

AT a Congregation on July 19 the Senate gratefully accepted the bequests of Mr. C. B. Marlay, M. A., Trinity College. They include his leasehold house and premises, St. Katherine's Lodge, Regent's Park, to the University; his art collection to the Fitzwilliam Museum; and a bequest of £80,000.

MR. F. K. W. Girdlestone, the Upper Fourth Form Master at Charterhouse School, will retire at the end of the present term on July 31. He is one of the best-known of Carthusians, having been a master for forty-five years. As he was placed on the foundation of the school as a boy, his association with Charterhouse extends to more than half a century.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

A Dhangar's Charities Disputed.

Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of an administration suit, in which Narayen Sakharam Pendhari and four others prayed for an order that the charitable bequests created under the will of the late Ganpatrao Luxuman, might be carried out by Gitabai and her husband, Luxuman Hariba Manker, the executrix and executor of the will. They also prayed for an account of the estate and for the formulation of a scheme, whereby the charities may be continued. The Hon. Mr. Jinnah and Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Robertson appeared for the defendants. The late Ganpatrao Luxuman, a Dhangar, left a son Kashinath, and a daughter, the first defendant, Gitabai. Under his will executed in November, 1907, he left his house at Borah Street, Fort, to his grand-daughter, Anusuryabai. To his son, Kashinath, he gave the right of free residence in a portion of his house in Jambli Street, and a moiety of the income of the residue of that house during his life. The deceased directed his executors to build a Dharmsala at Poona at a cost of Rs. 15,000, or, in the alternative, as if that was not feasible, he directed them to build a Dharmsala in Bombay at a cost of Rs. 30,000. He directed his son, Kashinath, to devote the other moiety of the income of the house in Jambli Street in founding and maintaining a free school in Bombay for the children of the Dhangar caste. Kashinath the son disputed the terms of the will and in a suit asked for a declaration that the property left by his father was joint ancestral property, and that on his father's death he was entitled to the whole of it. A consent decree was passed in this suit by which Kashinath was given the Jambli Street house and a sum of Rs. 5,000 in satisfaction of all his claims, and the will was declared valid and binding.

In February, 1909, Anusuryabai, the grand-daughter of the testator died intestate leaving as her heir her daughter Hansubai. In July, 1909, Hansubai died, leaving as her heir her father Udhaji. In November 1910, Udhaji sought to recover certain ornaments and the house at Bora Bazar Street which fell to the share of Anusuryabai. His claim was setiled for Rs. 13,000. The defendants in the present suit claimed this house as their property. The plaintiffs contended that the property and ornaments must be considered to form part of the estate and further contended that as a result of the settlement with Kashinath, the whole burden of carrying on the charitable bequests fell on the residue of the property.

The plaintiff further contended that the whole property should be marshalled so that the burden of payments, etc., might fall rateably on all. The plaintiffs charged the defendants with having committed breach of trust in not carrying out the bequests under the will.

The defendants contended that as they had paid Rs. 13,000 to Udhaji, the Borah Street house had become their private property. They declined to the formulation of any scheme or to the marshalling of the estate. That in the light of events that subsequently took place, only the residue of the testator's property was bound to bear the burden of Kashinath's consent decree. They denied any breach of trust on their part.

His lordship held that the defendants were not entitled to the Borah Bazar house. The purchase of the house by the executors was unjustifiable and could not be maintained. If the defendants could prove that they had paid Rs. 13,000 out of their own pockets, they were entitled to get it from the estate. His lordship directed that whatever was paid to Kashinath over and above his share should come out rateably from all legacies and not be burdened on the residue, and held that there was no breach of trust on the part of defendants. His lordship held that the contention of the plaintiff as regarding the marshalling of the estate was correct.

Finally, his lordship referred the suit to the Commissioner for taking of the usual accounts, to value the interest of Kashinath under the will and under the settlement, and directed that the evidence should be distributed rateably among all legatees. He also directed that a scheme should be formulated for the carrying out of the charities mentioned in the will.

The costs of the parties were directed to come out of the estate.

The same judge heard a suit in which the firm of Harmandrai Falchand sought to recover Rs. 5,800 from the firm of Totaram Ganeshaya.

The Hon. Mr Jinnah and Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan instructed by Malvi Hiralal and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla and Mr. Munshiff instructed by Tyebji Dayabhai and Company, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that they acted as pucca adatyas for the defendants. They purchased and sold goods on the defendants' behalf in Bombay. Accounts were submitted in the usual course, to which the defendants did not take any exception. The amount of Rs. 5,800 now claimed was the balance due after giving the defendants credit for certain items objected to by them, when the accounts were finally settled. This balance they promised to pay, but failed to do so.

The defendants in their written statement contended that the accounts were not adjusted. They had already objected to certain items and had every right of challenging the whole account. They prayed the court to take account of all the items charged against them. The plaintiffs had evidence and examined their munim and muccadam.

His lordship in delivering his judgment held that the defendants at this stage were not entitled to raise any objections beyond those already raised. The court held that the plaintiff, had proved their case, and also fully explained the items objected to accept an item of Rs. 87 and another item with respect to the rent of a godown. A decree for the amount prayed for, less the items disallowed, was decreed.

FORTY ACCUSED CHARGED WITH RIOTING.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao heard a criminal appeal in which 40 accused were committed by Mr. Godbole, First Class Magistrate, for trial at the Satara Criminal Sessions on charges of rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly, in the case of Crown versus Kusa and others. Among the accused were persons of different classes—cultivators, patels, barbers, peons, priests, goldsmiths, shepherds, carpenters, coambars, and one schoolboy. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that ill-feeling existed between the villagers of Patan and the villagers of Mahavshi. On the 31st of December, 1911, a fair took place at Mahavshi. There were wrestling matches at the fair. On the same day a taboot procession took place at Patan. In the morning some of the boys from Patan went to Mahavshi to wrestle, when there was a dispute between the Patan and the Mahavshi people, which there was some rough handling. The sub-inspector of Mahavshi having heard of this sent for the patels of Mahavshi and enquired of them as to how they allowed wrestling matches to take place at the fair without his permission as required by the rules. Towards sunset, when the Sub-inspector was busy at Patan keeping order at the taboot procersion information was brought to him that a large body of persons from Mahavshi armed with sticks were advancing towards Patan to have a fight with the Patan people. The sub-inspector and the mamletdar of the place went to meet them, accompanied by eight constables in uniform and two revenue peons and a number of Patan people. They were met by the Mahavshi people near the Kera river. On seeing the sub-inspector and the mamlatdar a shower of stones was hurled at them and they were severely assaulted with sticks by the mob. The mamlatdar, who had eight abrasions and contusions was felled to the ground in a state of collapse. The sub-inspector had twelve abrasions and contusions. All the accused were identified by various witnesses, arrested and sent up for trial before the Sessions Judge. The two assessors, who assisted the Sessions Judge at the trial, were of opinion that the hurt was not grievous. Of the accused before them they thought that only four or five could be said to be guilty, while the remainder they thought might have been present, but could not be said to be guilty. Mr. Baker, the Sessions Judge, disagreed with the assessors. He observed that the occurrence of the riot was not disputed. It was also not disputed that the mamletdar and sub-inspector were beaten. It was contended that the present accused have not been identified as the assailants. If they were present at the riot they did not go there with the object of assaulting the mamlatdar and the sub-inspector. Furthers it was contended that the hurt was not grievous. The immediate cause of the riot is said to be the annoyance caused by the Patan boys by shouting "Din" "Din." He held that the common object of the mob, including the accused, was to attack the Patan people; they assaulted the mamlatdar and the Sub-Inspector to overawe the Patan people. He found twenty-five of the accused guilty of taking an active part and causing grievous hurt, and sentenced twenty-four of them to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The twenty-fifth, Dyam Bala, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on account of his youth. He found eight other accused guilty of being members of an unlawful assembly and sentenced them to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The other seven accused were discharged. Mr. Setalvad argued that it was in evidence that when the assault took place it was sunset and the light was waning and the evidence of identification was therefore unreliable. He further argued that the accused were wrongly convicted of grievous hurt and that the sentence passed on the accused was very severe. Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering his judgment, said that when the riot commenced it was certainly not dark, that the parties were very close to each other, and the hostile neighbours were known to the witnesses. The opinion of the assessors, was capricious and grievous injuries had been inflicted on public officials in the execution of their duty. The Sessions Judge, in passing the sentences on the accused, did not err on the side of severity. The appeal was accordingly dismissed.

THE POLICE COURTS.

MRS. THORPE.

THE STORY OF HER ADVENTURES.

Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, heard the case in which Mrs. Thorpe alias Mrs. Smith, was charged by Inspector Morris, C I. D. with cheating the Taj Mahal Hotel in respect of Rs. 653 and Indian Motor Taxi-car Company in respect of Rs. 200.

Mr. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., prosecuted and evidence was led by Superintendent Sullivan, C. I. D., Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson, barrister, defended the accused.

In stating the facts of the case, Mr. Sullivan said that in 1910, while in Bombay, the accused made certain representations to a private named Smith and married him afterwards. Smith was at present employed on the G. I. P. Railway. The marriage took place in Bombay in St. Thomas' Church. She then went home for some time and coming back to India she stayed in the Taj Mahal Hotel under the name of "Mrs. Thrope." She had written a letter to the manager of the hotel, complaining about the treatment she had received by the servants. In that letter she stated that she was not treated as she had been wnen she stayed in the hotel with her father Col. Wescott, before her marriage. Col. Wescott belonged to the R. A. M. C. and it was not true that she was his daughter. She further told the manger that she was about to receive a cheque from her husband, who, she said, was in England. Then she said the cheque had been received, but her name having been spelt wrongly she had sent it back to her husband. The manager waited for some time and then pressed for payments of her bill. She went to Mr. Barrell, a clergyman in Colaba, and represented to him that she was the daughter of Col. McKerrell. This was also false. Mr Sullivan said, Col. McKerrell was in Scotland and had not been in India except on a pleasure trip. Continuing her story to Mr. Barrell the accused had stated that she had three children in Lonauli and she wanted to send them to a good school. Some correspondence passed and in the letters she stated that she wanted to send her children to Rangoon. She obtained a letter from Mr. Barrell to the Taj Hotel, and upon that the manager allowed her to stay for a few days longer. She then went to Rangoon having received Rs. 140 from Mr. Barrell. From Rangoon she sent a telegram that her two children, Frank and Willy, had died of diphtheria and asked for a further sum of Rs. 1,000. Mr. Barrell did not reply. She wrote several letters to Mr. Barrell after reaching Rangoon saying that she wanted further help She had also received help from Sir Henry Procter and Dr. Battiwalla. She had produced a forged letter purporting to be signed by Dr. Osbourne of Rangoon.

She had gone to the manager of the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company, Limited, and represented to him that she was allowed to use the cars on special terms by the late manager when she was in Bombay on a previous occasion. The manager referred to being in Calcutta was asked by letter and he denied having ever allowed any special terms to the accused.

Evidence was then called.

Mr. Jules Radesco, manager, Taj Mahal Hotel, examined by Mr. Sullivan, said that he knew the accused. She came to the hotel on January 6th and signed her name in the book as Mrs. Thrope. Witness then related how she put him off for payment of her hotel bills, and produced letters written by her. In one of the letters she mentioned that while at table with Lady Violet Greenfield, (a lady then staying in the Taj Mahal Hotel,) she was insulted by two of the waiters. In others, she gave out that she was expecting a remittance from her husband.

Mr. Nicholson reserved cross-examination.

The Rev. H. Barrell, of the Baptist Church Mission, Colaba, in his evidence said that the accused had called on him in January last, saying that she had to give him a message from Mr. Arthur Mursell of the Chief Baptist Mission in London. She then consulted him on the question of education of her children, and asked witness to find out if there was any good school for European children in Rangoon. She also told him that Mr. Mursell had advised her to consult the witness whenever need be. She frequently visited the witness. She also stated that her children were in charge of a maid in Lanauli, as she would not keep them in Bombay where the climate was not good. Witness believed all that was said by the accused, because she gave details about Mr. Mursell, which he knew to be quite true. Then she began to give a little of her family history. She said her father was General McKerrell, her brothers were colonels in the Army, and she had been trained under St Frederick Tree. She had been to South Africa with her husband, who was killed in the Boer War.

At the time of his death he had told her to leave off medical practice and devote herself entirely to her children. She further stated that she had received a remittence through Mr. Westlake, asolicitor of Oxford. She further said the cheque was not properly made out. The figures were there, but the sum was not mentioned in words. There was, therefore, a difficulty about cashing it. She had wired, she said, to her solicitors. She came to witness subsequently, and said her remittance had been wired, but it had been sent to Rangoon. Then she asked for a small loan. She wanted her passage money to Rangoon. Witness gave her Rs. 140. But, added the witness, he did not wish to make any complaint about that. She told him that she was going by motor to Poona to bring her children to Bombay. She came back and related how she enjoyed the journey by motor with her children. She then went away saying she was going to Rangoon. The witness then received letters and telegrams from the accused. In one telegram she said that two of her children had died of diphtheria. In several letters she had asked for monetary assistance, and a telegram was sent, asking for Rs. 700 which she required in order to settle a charge against her in Rangoon. She pleaded innocence and promised to write fully later on. At the same time she urged Mr. Barrell not to believe anything that was published by the newspapers. When he gave her the Rs. 140, the witness asked her about her bill at the Taj Mahal Hotel, and she said she had settled that. In one of her letters from Rangoon, she wrote to Mr. Barrell that she had left her luggage at the Taj Hotel, which he might dispose of in the way he deemed proper. She also wrote that she was sending her son to "dear old London" under the guardianship of one Mr. Sharpe. The latter and her on would see Mr. Barrell in Bombay on their way Home.

Mr. Nicholson reserved the cross-examination of this witness also.

Further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad. Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendant Walton charged Julia Forsine; an Italian woman, aged 38, stewardess on board the steamer "Sar egna," of the Societa Nationale de Servizi Maritimi, with importing into Bombay 2·27 lbs. of cocaine valued at Rs. 800.

Mr. T. H. Potts, Chief Inspector, Prevenive Service, said that on certain information, the accused's movements were watched after the arrival of the vessel on Thursday night at 7-45. She was arrested while going out of the Dock Gate. She was accompanied by a male companion, but nothing was found on him. The accused was searched; she shook her outer garments to convince the Excise Officer that there was nothing concealed. A lady was asked to search her, and the drug was found concealed next to her body.

The accused's defence was that another stewardness, named Louisa, had given her the drug in Genoa and instructed her to give it to a certain garrywalla, in Bombay, who, she was told, would dispose of it. The accused was not to take any money for it.

Mr. Walton informed the Court that this was a second instance in which a woman had been caught smuggling cocaine. The first woman also belonged to a liner of the same company.

The magistrate convicted the accused, and said that it was necessary to pass a severe sentence. Firstly, because it was a very difficult task for the authorities to search a woman. Women thus took advantage of their position and this attitude the court meant to put down. As in Europe and America there were few women smugglers in India and it was desirable that there should be none. The other reason, his worship remarked, why the accused should be severely punished, was that cocaine was not manufactured in India. It was imported from Europe, and the foreign boats played a principal part in the offence of smuggling. If an impression went abroad that woman smugglers escaped with a light punishment, those interested in the illicit traffic would employ female smugglers. There should be, for these reasons, a deterrent sentence in this case, and accordingly the accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

WHAT IS CASTING METAL.

IMPORTANT POINT OF MUNICIPAL LAW.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliveira disposed of a case, in which Mr. F. P. Vagh, Municipal Superintendent of License, charged Kalidass Punjaram, manager of the Guzerati Type Foundry at Girgaum, with casting metal without a license.

Mr. Leslie Crawford, solicitor, appeared for the Municipality to prosecute.

The facts of the case, as it appeared from the evidence, were that the operations carried on in the foundry, consisted of melting tin, antimony, copper and lead in certain proportions over a furnace and thus producing an alloy. This alloy was then out into pieces, which were put into a pot forming part of a type-casting machine. Under the pot was a small furnace wherein coal was used to meat the the alloy and keep it in a fluid condition. The fluid was then allowed to pass through a fine conduit to the matrix where the type was formed.

It was contended on behalf of the accused that the operation carried on in the foundry was not "casting metal" and no license was therefore necessary, because (1) the process of producing an alloy from different metals was not "casting metal"; (2) alloy was not "metal," and (3) alloy melted and passed through the fine conduit for the purpose of making types was not "casting metal."

In disposing of the case, his worship said that tin, antimony, copper and lead were each, as admitted by the defence, metals. When put together and melted over a furnace, the product was evidently molten metal. It did not cease to be metal, because the product when cooled down was also known as an alloy. Alloy was metal and the types made from the same was metal type. The process of pouring molten metal into a mould could therefore be property included in the description of "casting metal". To his worship's mind, it appeared that each type-casting machine cast metal and hence must be licensed. As the accused has failed to obtain a license, he was convicted and fined Rs. 5, as this was a test case.

ASSAULTING A POLICE RAMOSHI.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Inspector Canty charged Budhu Arjun, a Hindu, with assaulting a police ramoshi, named Jagdev Janki, while the latter was discharging his duties.

The evidence showed that the complainant was, on Thursday evening, doing duty at the bungalow of Mr. N. V. Mandlik, while in his chowky, he heard a disturbance at the gate and saw the accused and others. He asked them to clear away and not to enter the compound. Upon that the accused struck him with a stick on the head and the arm. The Ramoshi bled from the head, while the accused absconded, but was arrested in his house at one o'clock yesterday morning and the stick was found with him.

The accused stated that the injury to the complainant was caused in a fight with other persons and that he was falsely charged on account of old enmity.

His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months rigorous inprisonment,

THIEVING CLERK.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris, C.I.D., charged Vithal Krishna, formerly a despatch clerk in the firm of Messrs. J. Duxbury and Company, with theft as a servant in respect of currency notes for Rs. 30.

The complaint was that on the 18th May last Mr. Lacey, manager of the firm, gave the accused a registered letter, containing money for the post. The accused extracted the notes and destroyed the letter.

The accused pleaded guilty and the magistrate sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 75, or six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 30 were ordered to be paid to the complainant if the fine was paid.

INSOLVENT JUTE DEALER.

Betting in Jute and on Horse Races.

AT the Calcutta High Court, on August 5th, in the case of M.M. Nahapiet, a dealer in jute, the insolvent was publicly examined by Mr. Gregory, of Messrs. Gregory and Jones, who appeared for Mr. J. C. Galstaun.

The witness said that in 1910, he became insolvent. He attributed his insolvency to a big and sudden fall in the price of jute, and to a very big litigation he had in that court.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: You had been betting?—I did on some coal-shares.

You had been betting on horse-races?—I did a little betting.

Mr. Gregory (to witness): The whole of your account shows that your loss amounted to Rs. 5,966-5-9 in Jute ?—That is not so.

You borrowed money from Mr. Gastaun on the understanding that you would use that money in jute ?—No. It was for my general bussiness. Mr. Galstaun was quite aware of what I was doing.

Witness then said that he did some business in coal shares and in ganny. In 1909, he was in a good financial condition.

All that time, said Mr. Nahapiet, in reply to his Lordship, he had two race-horses.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Your financial condition was then not sound, and you had no right to own race horses?—The horses were with me. I could not sell them.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Do you mean to say that a man who was sued by his durwan for four months' pay was in a good financial condition, From August, 1908, you owed a sajman named Adams Rs. 66 for shoeing horses. You did not pay your office rent since 1908. Some debts are due from 1907. It is absolutely absurd to say that you were in a good financial condition.

Examined by Mr. F. K. Somers, of Messrs. Windham & Co., witness said that since his insolvency he had sent his furnitnre to Messrs. Tomlin & Co., That furniture belonged to his first wife who was dead.

To the Official Assignee, witness said that four or five years ago some of his property caught fire and he recovered Rs. 80,000 from the insurance company. With that money he rebuilt the Sulkea Press House. He spent about Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000. Subsequently the Press House was sold for Rs. 2,80,000. All that money went to the Bank of Bengal. There was a second fire, and in connection with that he Rs. 30,000 recovered from the insurance company All that money went to his business.

His lordship then declared the public examination of this witness to be closed.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

R. A. T. A. Score a Win on a Heavy Ground.

R. A. T. A. 2 ; BYCULLA M. I. 0.

Last night's game between the R. A. T. A. and the Byculla Mechanics' Institute was considerably spoiled by a heavy ground and rain. Under ordinary circumstances the R. A. T. A., being one of the teams at the head of the League to whom goal average is of importance, might have put up a fairly big score, but on this occasion their forwards, although easily the better five, were much hampered by the state of the ground and scored two goals only. It was, considering the heavy ground and slippery ball, not a bad game.

The R. A. T. A. very quickly set the pace and within the first two minutes had scored. This was the result of a nice movement by the left wing, Keefe eventually putting the ball into the net. Byculla put up a brief attack in return, but Gardiner let the ball go behind. The game continued to be in favour of the soldiers. The Byculla men had their share of the attack, but their forwards were much hampered by the heavy ground, being less ready to adapt themselves to the circumstances than their opponents. At the other end the R. A. T. A. nearly scored, when Smith centred nicely right across the goal. However, the ball was cleared, though with difficulty, and two corners were also got away. Still another goal soon followed. There was a melee at close quarters before goal, and Foster put the ball in, the goal-keeper having no chance to save. Just before half-time the goal-keeper smartly saved a good shot by Smith, which concluded a pretty attack by himself and Hastings.

In the second half the game was fairly even, but for the greater part of the time neither side looked much like scoring. However on some occasions the R.A.T.A. gave the Byculla defence an anxious time, and three or four shots were very close to the mark. During the later stages the game was practically monopolised by the soldiers, but they were unable to score again. Final.

R. A. T. A.	2
Byculla M. I.	0

Byculla M. I. :—Goal, Smith ; backs, Prior and Ridley ; halves, Topper, Muir and Brian ; forwards, Gardiner, Mungavin, Jackson, Peel and Alcock.

R. A. T. A. :—Goal Bignell ; backs, George and Murrell ; halves, Irons, Brown and Matthews ; forwards, Smith, Hastings, Foster, Keefe and Isons.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The positions of the team in the League table are now as follows :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	A.	P.
R. Warwicks	10	7	1	2	27	4	16
R. A. Temperance	10	7	1	2	18	7	16
R. G. Artillery	10	4	5	1	10	13	9
Bombay Gymkhana	9	4	2	3	17	9	11
Byculla M. I.	10	2	5	3	6	16	9
Hornets	10	3	6	1	8	22	7
Bombay Athletic	9	1	6	2	9	17	3
Y. M. C. A.	10	2	8	0	11	29	4

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Himalaya," Aug. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Himalaya," with the English Mails of the 26th July, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Mundle, Miss E. C.
Kelby, Mr. E.
Jarrard, Mr. E. D.
McDougall, Mr. A. M. and Mrs.
Oliver, Dr. S.
Ross, Miss L.
Henderson, Mr. A. H.
Noone, Mrs. H. V.
Hughes, Asst. Pay, W. H.
Bechtler, Mr. M.
Sharma, Mr. B. N.
Jackson, Miss

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Jackson, Mr. R. J.
Backer, Mr. A. H.
Reilly, Lt. H. L.
Whyte, Mr. D. E.
Kruger, Mr. J. H. W.
Hirst, Mr. A. N.
Farquharson, Lt. E. S.
Montanaro, Mr. C.
Bonar, Mr. J.
Sharma, Mr. D. D.
Woodhouse, Mr. H. L.
Hankin, Miss M.
Imrie, Mr. W. M.
Bordman, Mr. F. V.
Basu, Mr. S. N.
Thompson, Mrs. C. E. and infant
Batra, Mr. M. L.
Jannar, Mr. B. P.
Bredon, Mr. A. S.
Page, Mr. J.
Galloway, Mr. J. Mrs. and Mr. J. A.
Ray, Dr. P. C.
Monro, Capt. E. W.
Joshi, Miss
Ford, Mr. J. B.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Dorien-Smith, Capt.
Stephen, Col. R. C.
Brand, Mr. F. G. H.
Asser, Mr. O.
Forbes, Col. J. F.
Mullaly, Maj. Gen. H.
Nicholls, Mr. M. G.

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.—Martin, Mr. J. G.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Manley, Mr. W. B.
Gilchrist, Capt. W. F. C.
Lawrie, Mr. A. R.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Persia," Aug. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Andrew, Lt-Col D C A
Arthur, Capt and Mrs S F and child
Badcock, Mrs E
Barrow, Capt R E
Barrow, G C B, Genl Sir E G, Lady and Miss
Blackburn, Mr B
Brett, Capt F L S
Brigstocke, I C S Mr A Montague
Brodie, Mrs
Burrell, Mr P S
Butler, Mr T
Bakshi, Mr S R
Bartholomew, Miss
Baxter, Mr A H
Bhagat, Mr T V
Brand; Mr M
Brearley, Mr and Mrs J W and child
Brunt, Mr and Mrs
Brunyate, C I E, I C S, Hon Mr J P
Cooper, Mr W C
Croad, Mr A
Cadogan, M V O, Maj Hon J W G
Campbell, C B, D S O, Maj Genl F
Charrinton, Capt A C G
Constant, Mr
Cooper, Mr B F
Cooper, Miss L J
Cunningham, Mr P A
Douglas, Major A P
Dobson, R J M, Capt F
Dick, Maj Maxwell
Earp, Mr A C
Farrer, Mr & Mrs, J W
Fraser, Mr J
Gleanie, Mr James
Griffin, The Hon Sir H D
Gibb, Mr T
Gordon, Col and Mrs C H
Guylee, Mr E J
Horwood, Rev V C
Hawke, Mr F J
Hoey, Capt C B
Howell, Mrs. E A R
Husbands, Mr J E
Jennings, I M S, Lt-Col W E
Karam, Chand Jaidka Mr
Khan, Mr S A
Kidd, Mr M
Lal, Mr R M
Lane, Lt-Col A G B
Lanchester, Mr H V
Lyall, Mr and Mrs G A
Laird-Macgregor, Mr E G L
Landini, Revd P
Lumsden, Mr and Mrs Thos and child
Martin, Mr S K
Mathias, Mr G E
Maxwell, Col H M
Montgomery, Mr H
Maxwell, Mr
Mercar, Mr J
Meyer, Mr J H
Mital, Mr H C
Mitford, Capt Hon C B O
Morey, Mr
O'Conner, Mrs P C Scott
Page, Mr W W K
Palmer, Capt C E
Philpot-Brookes, Mr W R
Prickard, Mr G H
Pool, Mr W G
Paranjpe, Mr A S
Pundit, Mr A G
Purdy, Mr R
Cazi, Mr M H
Richards, K C Hon Sir Henry
Rumwell, Mrs
Rana, Mr M H
Rao, Mr G S
Rawlins, Mrs E A
Rayneau, Mr J R
Sellar, Col W D.
Shah Din, Hon Mr Justice M
Simpkinson, Miss M D
Stuart, Mr J D
Summers, Mr G H
Sweet, Mr W Mc. M
Seymour, Capt. C R F
Smith, Maj H M
Stanley Oakes, Mr E
Stephens, Capt
Tarachand, Pandit
Tudball, Hon Mr Justice W
Tiwary, Mr P L
Tylden-Pattenson, Mr A E
Wallach, Mr W
Walton, Lt. Col W M C
Ward, Maj E L
Ward, Mrs
Watson, Mr A W
Wild, IOS Mr C E
Weir, Mrs H F
Williams, Mr
Wood, Mrs F and child
Young, Mr J Stevenson

WAVERLEY PENS

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

No writer tires using a Waverley. Its enticing action, smooth turned-up point and durability make it the best nib—the World's Favourite. Beware of Imitations. :: ::

SIX ANNAS PER BOX.

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, and by WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY. :: at all their Branches :: ::

MAIL NOTES.

MRS. BESANT AND MISSIONS.

AT the pastoral session of the Wesleyan Conference, on July 25, the ex-President (Dr. Haigh) said that the question of the state of the Church could not be faced by anybody more earnestly than by the ministers. In his own case he had felt difficulty or danger lest the great thoughts and great words with which we were all familiar should become stale because they were part of the routine of life. There was also danger in the kind things which were said to ministers, for it was easy to take the generous judgment of others rather than their own. The Rev. E. Lloyd Jones, (Manchester), held that amongst the forces which tended to kill inspiration was the failure to put preaching absolutely to the front. He held that old sermons will not solve new problems. The Rev. C. Philip Cape (Benares) spoke of the influence of Mrs. Besant in India. He said that whatever she might say in England, in India she was always hostile to Christian missions. Again and again in India she had deplored missionary success. She taught that Jesus was sent as a teacher to the Western world, and that the Eastern world had received its great teachers in Buddha, Mahomet, and others. If she was right, then David Hill, Josiah Hudson, Henry, Martyn, and William Carey were wrong.

A WIFE'S HATRED.

A story of a woman's hatred of the man she married has been revealed before the criminal court at Dresden. Several years ago, a German naval officer named Schalm married the daughter of a nobleman, who was a major in the army. The union turned out most unhappy, and the wife sought every means to procure a separation. Failing to find any other excuse, she laid information in the autumn of 1909 against her husband, alleging a crime. A young girl's evidence bore out the charge, and Schalm was degraded from his rank in the navy, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. On his release last year he began to press for a fresh trial, which he has just obtained. The result has been his acquittal on the change on which he had been previously convicted. According to the finding of the judges, the girl witness was coerced into giving false evidence by the mother of Frau Schalm, who was also found to have influenced other witnesses. Schalm, whose career is now ruined, is bringing a suit against his wife and her parents for perjury and false accusation.

"A LEEDS NUISANCE."

The annual festival which in Leeds is known as "Wood us Feast" was the subject of discussion on July 26, in the Law Courts. Mr. Justice Parker was asked by residents near the recreation ground on which it is held to declare that it was "an intolerable nuisance." Mr. Romer, K. C., told how the howling of wild beasts combined with the din of bells and steam organs disturbed the rest of the people. This went on for five days from early in the afternoon until midnight. To add to the clamour there was a wild beast show. The organ and whistles st

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PERSIA.

In the House of Lords on Wednesday, July 24, Lord Lamington drew attention to the position of affairs in Persia. While admitting that the Anglo-Russian Convention had secured harmony between ourselves and Russia, he declared that the independence of Persia had been seriously measced, and that the present financial system must be got rid of.

The Marquess of Crewe paid a tribute to Russia's loyalty to the Convention, and said the real need of Persia was money. Unless order was restored there would be no security for a loan.

Earl Curzon regarded the picture drawn by Lord Lamington of the state of affairs in Persia as thoroughly disquisting. From the latest information he (Lord Curzon) possessed, he was inclined in some respects to take an even more gloomy view as to the present state of Persia and its future prospects. Although Lord Morley gave them some comfort last December by intimating that the Russian Government had given an assurance that their military measures in Persia were purely provisional, only two days ago Sir E. Grey stated that at the present thers were 12,400 Russian troops in the north of that country—an occupation more extensive that ever before. Along the whole of the north of Persia there was a Russian supremacy and military occupation very little short of annexation, and no authority compared with that exercised by her representatives. In middle Persia the Government was important, the Treasury empty, and the finances in hands which were profoundly distrusted both by British and Persians, and which were alleged to be inspired by great sympathy with the views of the extremists on the Russian side. As to the south, the condition was undoubtedly one of anarchy. No sane man in that House or in the country would welcome the occupation on a large or small scale by British forces of any part of Southern Persia. It was because it was felt by those sitting on the Opposition benches that the attitude now adopted by his Majesty's Goverament must inevitably lead sooner or later to some such occupation that they considered themselves bound to call attention to those matters from time to time. If the present state of affairs continued the result inevitably must be the drawing closer together of the Russian and British spheres of influence, and the British Government would be driven to do something in Southern Persia. There was not a single bright spot on the horizon, and he saw dark clouds rolling up pregnant with danger not merely to Persia but to our future relations with Russia. As regards the question of a loan, we ought not to be too exacting in our conditions, and he noped that his Majesty's Government would give every support in their power to the gendarmerie under the Swedish officers.

The Marquess of Crewe, replying to Lord Lamington, stated that, so far as he knew, there was no prospect of leave being given to the ex-Shah to return to Persia.

The subject then dropped.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

In the House of Commons on Monday, July 22, Mr. Douglas Hall asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received from the All-Indian Moslem League a resolution passed last March in which the League, speaking on behalf of the Mahomedan population of India, urged upon the Goverament the necessity of stopping indentured labour; and if the Government intend to carry this resolution into effect.

Mr. Montagu: I have not received the resolution, but I am aware that on March 3 such a resolution was passed by the All-Indian Moslem League's meeting at Calcutta, which claimed to represent the Mahomedan population of India. The reasons for which the Government of India decline to stop the system of indentured emigration and thereby to inflict very serious injury on Crown colonies and at the same time to debar British Indian subjects from employment overseas under careful provision for their welfare were fully explained in the debate in the Indian Legislative Council on March 4. I may add that the recent inter-departmental committee under the chairmanship of Lord Sanderson recommended that the system should be allowed to continue, subject to the adoption of certain recommendations which they made with regard to particular colonies. These recommendations are under discussion.

BRITISH REGIMENTS IN INDIA AND THE INSURANCE ACT.

On Tuesday, July 23, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state under what authority deductions are made from the pay of British soldiers serving in British regiments in India, which is provided by the Indian Government and the Indian taxpayer as pay, in order to satisfy the demands of the National Insurance Commissioners; whether British soldiers are given any option in this matter; and whether the results on former occasions of forced deductions from the pay of British soldiers have been duly taken into consideration.

Mr. Montagu: The authority for the deductions is Section 46 of the National Insurance Act. British soldiers have no option in the matter while serving on their first engagement. Those men, however, who have already or may hereafter re-engage with a view to serving on for pension have the option of subscribing or claiming exemption.

THE NEW HIGH COURT AT PATNA.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Lieutenant-Governor of Behar and Orissa has been consulted regarding the establishment of a new High Court at Patna; whether the Government of India contemplates the establishment of such a court; and, if so, at what cost to the taxpayer, who is at present served by the High Court in Calcutta.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. At the present stage I am not in a position to give any reply to the second and last parts.

RED SEA LIGHTS.

Mr. Peto asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, as representing the captains and officers of the British merchant service, had caused urgent representations to be addressed to him regarding the dangers presented by the extinguishing of the navigation lights in the Red Sea by orders of the Turkish Government; whether these lights were still extinguished; and if so whether in view of this continued menace to the safety of British ships which preponderate in the navigation of the Red Sea, he would now consider the desirability of co-operating with the German and French Governments to bring further pressure to bear upon the Turkish Government in order that these lights might once again be exhibited.

Sir E. Grey: Representations were made by the Guild in a letter dated Oct. 6 last, to which a reply was returned defining the attitude of his Majesty's Government in accordance with statements since made in this House in answer to questions on the subject. Since that date I have received no communication from the Guild. So far as I am aware the lights in question have not been relit, but for the reasons already given there are no further steps that his Majesty's Government could take without a departure from neutrality; nor is their any reason to suppose that the attitude of France and Germany differs from our own. We are, of course, anxious to see the lights restored, and would not neglect any favourable opportunity of bringing that about.

THE SECRETARY FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

On Wednesday, July 24, Mr. William Peel asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the newly-created post of secretary for Indian students has been made as the result of examination or by patronage only; are any special qualifications required; what proportion will the pension bear to the salary of £1,000 per annum; at what age can the pension be drawn and will the cost of both salary and pension be borne by the Indian taxpayer; whether Mr. Mallet, who has been appointed, is the same gentleman who was Financial Secretary to the War Office in 1910: and whether a knowledge of military affairs is considered necessary for the post.

Mr. Montagu: I propose to give the House the fullest information about this matter next week. If the hon. member will be good enough to wait till then, I hope to allay any apprehension he may have.

INDENTURED LABOURERS.

On Thursday, July 25, Mr. Douglas Hall asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he is aware that indentured labourers recruited in India are not informed of the penal code to which they will be subject in order to get the maximum amount of work out of them when once deported from India; and if he will say whether he proposes to take any steps to prevent labourers being recruited under such conditions in future.

Mr. Montagu: If the hon. member will refer to the Report of the Committee on Emigration from India presented to Parliament in 1910 he will see that emigrants are brought to a magistrate's office where the emigration agreement is read to them, and if they assent, is executed. They then proceed from their district to the depot at Calcutta or Madras, where the conditions of service are again explained to them, and they are at liberty to withdraw if they wish. The system of indenture imposes obligations and confers rights both on employer and labourer. The penalties which either employer or labourer incurs for violation of the terms are not set forth in the agreement which the emigrant signs. The committee was impressed by the independent evidence as to the care and consideration with which employers generally treat their India labourers, but made a series of recommendations which are receiving careful consideration. The hon. member consciously suggests a false analogy when he speaks of indentured emigrant as being "deported", from India.

TIBET.

Major Archer-Shee asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the fact that in the preamble of the Tibetan section of the Anglo-Russian Agreement the special interest of Great Britain in the maintenance of the status quo was recognised by both Powers, what steps were being taken to maintain the status quo as it was at the time of the signature of the Convention.

Sir E. Grey: His Majesty's Minister at Pekin, acting under instructions from his Majesty's Government, has protested against any change in the political status of Tibet which would be at variance with the treaties concluded between Tibet and Great Britain and with the repeated undertakings given by China to his Majesty's Government.

Major Archer-Shee asked whether, in view of the unrest, which had been caused in Sikkim and other territories by the fluctuations in the external relations of Tibet, the right hon. gentleman would approach the Russian Government with a view to dropping the provision in the Agreement which prevented the sending of a mission to Lhasa.

Sir E. Grey said it was not desirable to approach the Russian Government on the subject at present. Of course all fluctuations of the kind were disagreeable but he hoped for a return to the status quo without increasing those fluctuations.

"DRINK" IN INDIA.

Secretary of State Explains His Views.

On July 18 the Marquess of Crewe (Secretary for India) received a deputation on the question of Excise administration in India and its effect on the temperance movement there. The deputation which was introduced by Sir Herbert Roberts, M. P., included Lord Kinnaird, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, the Hon. Mr. Sarvadhikary, Mr. Laif Jones, M. P. Mr. Theo Taylor, M. P., Mr. Charles Roberts M. P. Mrs. W. S. Caine, and the Rev. Herbert Anderson. The Marquess of Crewe was accompanied by Sir Richmon Ritonie, Mr. Montagu, M. P. (Under Secretary for India), and Sir Thomas Holderness (Secretary in the Revenue Department of the India Office). After listening his visitors.

The Marquess of Crewe said he did not think it quite fair to ascribe the introduction of the drinking habit into India entirely to British rule. Mr. Gokhale had very frankly admitted his preference for total prohibition in India although with equal frankness he had conceded that it was a step which the British Government could not possibly undertake. In such a matter the Government were faced by difficulties—connected with the structure of Indian society and the caste system. It might easily happen that a representative body in many parts of India, if entrusted with licensing power, would be composed exclusively of those who, by religion or custom regarded the taking of alcohol in any form not merely as pernicious, but as absolutely wrong. The fact that those who held such views might be enable to enforce complete abstention on conceivable a majority of the population put the discussion of prohibition practically out of the question from the point of view of the Government of India. Complainant had been made by some of the speakers that day of the growth of the consumption of drink, and dissatisfaction had been expressed with the explanations given by the Government on that point. A tendency had, however, been displayed to underrate the effect of the check of illicit distillation. Then sufficient notice had not been taken of the amount of liquor consumed for medicinal purposes. Further, he thought that an action tending to substitute the drug habit for the drink habit would at any rate, not be a change for the better. And it would not be denied that the increased consumption might in part be accounted for by the increase in the earning powers and prosperity of certain classes of the Indian community. With regard to the licencing authority, he was much impressed by the desire for the multiplication of Advisory Committees with a view to securing more local control and he would certainly sympathetically represent to the Government of India their view on this question. But he could not hold out any hope that the Government of India would agree to turn those Advisory Committee into Licensing Committees with full powers. Speaking generally, he did not consider that the questions under discussion were of a kind that he could press on the Government of India insistently; they were matters which must be considered locally by the different provincial Governments. But he would ask the Government of India to reconsider the various points raised in the light of the new facts that had come into being since the subject was last examined.

NEW YORK POLICE MYSTERY.

Chauffeur Becomes an Informer.

Though ten days have elapsed since the public assassination of the gambler Rosenthal in one of the most brilliantly-lighted streets of New York cabled the New York Correspondent of the "Daily Mail" on July 26th, excitement remains at fever pitch, as the result of wholesale accusations that the crime was due to the instigation of corrupt police whose alliance with the gumbling fraternity Rosenthal was about to reveal.

Yesterday Shapiro, the chauffeur of the motor-car, turned informer, and narrated to Mr. Whitman, the District Attorney, all he alleged he knew of the murder. His narrative is an extraordinary one. He alleges that the men concerned in the crime acted apparently in the confident assurance that they would be allowed to escape unmolested. Jack Rose, the friend of Police-Lieutenant Becker, gave him, he says, the final order to drive to the scene of the murder. Schepps, a gambler not yet arrested, drove in a car with Vallonho is under arrest, and another man, whose name is unknown but whom he can identify, as far as the Hotel Metropole, where Rosenthal was having supper. As this man stepped into the car, Rose patted him on the back and said something like "Now make good." Near the hotel Shapiro was ordered to stop and wait. He saw Rose apparently keeping watch.

After the shooting, four men to whom Shapiro was unknown jumped into the car. One of them placed the still smoking pistol at the chauffeur's head and commanded him with an oath to drive at full speed. He drove rapidly up Madison-avenue and afterwards down second avenue. All the time he said the occupants of the car were talking freely. Shapiro heard them mention the names of Rose and other prisoners several times and added. "They seemed to think they had done a job that would please Backer."

Mr. Whitman regards the testimony of Shapiro as of prime importance, but the Mayor, Mr. Gaynor, deems the moment opportune to decry in the strongest terms any reliance on the world of scoundrels. In a letter of 3,000 words, addressed to the Commissioner, Mr. Waldo, Mr. Gaynor says "It is possible ultimately that proof will be adduced that Becker was the partner of Rosenthal and was involved in the murder," but he instructs Mr. Waldo not to suspend Becker or put him on trial until unimpeachable evidence is forthcoming. "No honourable man the world over" says Mr. Gaynor. "would accept the word of Rosenthal, if alive, or any of his associates against a beast, let alone a man; therefore do not bend a single bit to clamour, especially clamour created by the lurid Press, agents of gamblers with whom you are at war. You have my fullest confidence."

Mr. Gaynor makes several sharp digs at Mr. Whitman and at the courts which failed to order the destruction of the gambling paraphernalia seized in various raids, and instructs Mr. Waldo in future, when executing raids, to destroy immediately all apparatus found at illegal establishments. He denounces the gamblers as composed entirely of criminal aliens and degenerate foreigners whose activity presents the most difficult police problem.

DOMESTIC HYGIENE.

How to Maintain Health in India.

The question of health in a country like India practically resolves itself in the overcoming of the difficulties due to extremes of temperature, dryness, moisture and miasmata. These, in their turn, are affected by questions of food, drink, clothing, lodging, exercise and recreation.

Light woollen underclothing is a cardinal pointing health, and a so-called "cholera belt" is often of great value. Exposure to the direct solar heat or a high temperature in the shade should be avoided, and so should stimulating or rich food and alcoholic drinks, the latter being taken in extreme moderation if used at all.

The diet should be plain and simple, and an excess of animal food should be rigorously avoided, with the view of obviating dyspepsia, congestion of the liver, interference with assimilation and plethora. On the other hand, it does not do to imitate too closely the diet of the natives, for the European stomach can no more obtain from the Hindoo diet all that is necessary for nutrition than it could, in other circumstances, from the blubber which the Eskimo finds sufficient.

Every authority states that people in India eat more than they can assimilate or is needed for their nutrition. The result is they get deranged digestion, disordered liver, bowel complaints, and their power of assimilation is greatly reduced.

HOW TO AVOID LISTLESSNESS.

The enervating character of the climate makes most people imagine they need an alcoholic stimulant. They do not; but there is absolutely no need for people to become cranks on the subject of teetotalism, although doctors everywhere are preaching the value of complete abstention from alcohol.

For people who desire to give themselves the best chance—and who does not?—Science has pointed the way by which animal food on the one hand can be largely omitted and alcohol on the other, without causing that feeling of weakness, that "all gone" sensation which is so constantly complained of, especially before the system has got accustomed to doing without these articles on which the individual used to rely.

The means by which this can be done is by the use of Sanatogen, that wonderful preparation which has such revitalising and re-creative powers that it is universally admitted to be the greatest tonic food in existence. It owes its unique qualities to the fact that it is a chemical combination of the body-building portion of pure cow's milk with that salt of phosphorus which is found in the brain and nervous system. The consequence is that almost immediately after it has been taken it is assimilated, and exercises its beneficent effects on the brain and nerves generally. As a result, the majority of those who take it experience the same sort of feeling of well-being, of being strong and able to do anything, which they habitually experienced after the use of their favourite form of alcohol.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

More than this, however, Sanatogen has the power of satisfying hunger to a marked degree, and by supplying the body with a highly nitrogenous food, it enables those who take it to work harder and go longer hours without the desire for food. The immediate result of this is that the stomach and the digestive organs generally are rested. They are, therefore, able to regain the tone which they had lost, and thus recover their power of dealing efficiently with the ordinary articles of diet.

So widely appreciated are these qualities of the preparation, which a writer in *The Medical Press and Circular* states "has strengthened the physician's hand a hundredfold," that thousands of families in India are known to make a point of using Sanatogen every day as part of their regular diet. The effect is seen in the uninterruptedly good health which they enjoy, their immunity from the usual diseases like Malaria, Dysentery and Fever, from which most people suffer at some time or other, their constant fitness, and their generally optimistic outlook on life.

A distinguished German physician practising in India writes:—"If any remedy should find the widest appreciation in tropical countries it is Sanatogen. Not only in my opinion, but in the opinion of many well-known medical men, there is no preparation which is as powerful to restore vitality, no better tonic is known, and none more suitable to convalescents from tropical diseases. It is as effective in removing many of the weakening disorders in young children as it is effective in staying the decay of old age as far as is physiologically practicable."

Sanatogen may be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

For the moment the lightest of toilettes are of interest, for everyone is preparing for fresh pastures and for the gay watering-places where fashion is at its height. The lingerie robe is more important than any other, and the fine stitches with insets of lace introduced into these can scarcely be too elaborate. Black, white, and indigo blue are the shades of the season; these have been retained in all the frocks ready for wear in the coming month of August and the close of July. The special features are still the Directoire gown, the kimono sleeve, the length of the skirt, which is short for wear out of doors and slightly trained, split into two points and twisted, for evening functions. Linen gowns are usually veiled with lace or embroidery, the lace forming a tunic cut open in front to show embroidered linen. Sometimes a complete robe of Mechlin lace has a drapery of black Chantilly forming this tunic effect. Tunics of cherry-red illusion veil some of the robes of white lace and mousseline de soie, either with a wide embroidered border or introduced in contrasting colours. All sleeves reach merely to the elbow, making a demand for the gloves of fine and pliant suede in the soft shade of champignon, which has found first favour, as it is a less striking contrast to the tones of the toilette than white. Much elaboration is expended on them, and an apparently simple little morning frock in fine indigo serge or black may have a girdle of silk hand-knitted in the closest work and of a good shade of cherry or petunia. This long and picturesque girdle is twisted round the waist, slightly towards the bust and then lower down, whence it falls to the hem of the skirt. This touch of red is often used in the form of a flower, the correct choice this season being a rose of the deepest red and made of rich velvet. It must be extra large and is worn just where the girdle crosses at the waist. Black and white as a contrast generally has this touch of red repeated in the hat or in the sunshade, where a dash of red velvet on white satin embroidered with black chenille is one of the best effects of the season. All the little high-waisted dresses have this finishing flower tucked into the girdle, and for those to whom it is becoming the Robespierre ruffle is the rule. It may be white black, or one of the shades of blue that look so well against self-tones. Great black velvet roses are effective when worn with robes of white lace appliqued on batiste, or even with a simple frock of white batiste with a lace tunic edged with a Japanese roll of thick white satin or an almost imperceptible band of miniver, ermine, or sable. Muslin panniers and small cloaks are made much more important when this infinitesimal band of fur is nicely introduced. The frock sketched is casement cloth in deep cream colour. The tinted buttons and the yoke and insets of lace are the features. The light brown straw hat is trimmed with a big cockade of shot ribbon to the left, and brown satin shoes should be worn with the costume. The pale blue linen gown has broderie Anglaise in white over blue satin. The touches of black are effective, and the large black hat should have lace inside it and a big bow of soft Nattier blue satin ribbon.

If your recipe says "use Carbonate of Soda and Cream of Tartar,"—DON'T. Use "Paisley Flour" instead. It is better. There is a wonderful lightness in bread and cakes raised with

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder

and they are so digestible.

Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

"An abridgement of all that is pleasant" in tyres

is therefore found in three "Semelle" Non-skids and one Square Tread, fitted as has already been indicated, that is to say:—

A "Semelle" Non-skid on the **left** front wheel.
A Square Tread on the **right** front wheel, and
A pair of "Semelle" Non-skids on the back wheels.

With this combination you can take the most slippery roads with unbounded assurance that your car will suffer none of those heavy strains which result from skidding.

The Michelin Steel-studded, Leather-protected, "Semelle" Non-skid is distinctive, not only for durability, but also for its comfort. By virtue of its construction it is quite as resilient as the ordinary tyre, and no more liable to overheat.

MICHELIN

37

STOCKISTS.

BOMBAY: FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., New Queen's Road. BILL SAWYER & Co., Meadows Street,
CALCUTTA: RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, 110, 111 Russo Road, North, THE FRENCH MOTOR-CAR and ELECTRIC Co., 55 Bentinck St.
MADRAS: ADDITION and Co., Mount Road, SIMPSON and Co., 201 Mount Street.
ALIGARH: J. H. JOHNSON and Co.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCULISTS & OPTICIANS,
Opp. Government Telegraph Office,
7 Hornby Row, BOMPAY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,
Has TWENTY-ONE YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Coll, M. V O., Lt.-Col. Foreman, R. A. M. C., P. M. O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S. and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT make
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

Is it fair to yourself to neglect the slightest touch of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA?
Is it fair to your friends?
You cannot take chances in

CONSIDER YOUR HEALTH

India, at the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA, and take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

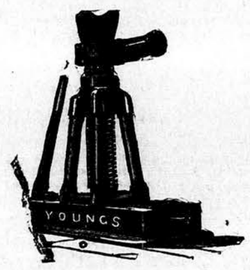
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers or of,

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

CARLTON WHISKY
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & COMPY'D
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. LD. LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.



YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINCHAM ENGLAND.
LOCOMOTIVE SCREW.
Litting and Traversing Jacks.
Bottle Jacks,
Haley Jacks,
Tramcar Jacks.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

Imported in India solely

BY

The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

ALSO AT:—
9, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA.

MADRAS AGENTS:—
MESSRS. BEST & CO.,
MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS:—
MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.,
KARACHI.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buidings.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, AUG. 8.] [BOMBAY, AUG. 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
1·2 per cent. Consols ...	74 5-3		un chgd
do. do. Rentes ...	92 1-4		un chgd
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	92 1-2		un chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 2-8		un chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	23 1-16	3-8	
do. 2 months' hence...	23 3-16	3-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	61	7-8	
Exchanges on London at Paris ...	25·26	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20 47		un chgd
do. do. New York ...	4·8/ 1-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight ...	3 1-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 3-4	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4		un chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4	1-8	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by China and India buying.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£39,700,000	Dec. £1,000,000
Public Deposits	...£15,850,000	Dec. £1,200,000
Other Deposits	...£40,900,000	Dec. £ 900,000
Government Securities	£14,000 000	Unchanged
Other Securities	...£33,500,000	Dec. £1,200,000
Notes and Gold	...£28,200,000	Dec. £ 900,000

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Unchanged.	Moderate business.
Futures	...	Easy.
Manchester	Business poor.	Buyers and sellers undifferent.
Total Sales	...	7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...		500 "
Imports	...	3,000 "
Mid-Americans	...	7·09 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	10 5-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 76	6·67	6·61
—01	unchgd	unchgd
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6 53	6·55	6·56
+01	unchgd	+01
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·56	6·57	6·58
unchgd	unchgd	+01

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 12·13 Jan. 12·13.
New York Noon call Oct. 12·04 Jan. 12·04
New Orleans 10 a.m, Oct 12·01 Jan. 12·24

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	1,000
" Receipts at " last year	...	2,100
" Exports to Great Britain	...	4,000
" Exports to Continent	...	1,000
" Spot Cotton	...	12·50—15

Futures—Month of Oct 11·93—18 } Advanced early on unfavorable cables and declined later on longs unloading.
Futures—Month of Jan. 12·04—19

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 1-2—1-8
Futures month of Oct	... 12 02—28
Futures month of Dec.	... 12 05—27
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	... d 5 10-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	... d 5 12-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	... d 5 14-16
Good Bhownagger	... d 5 15-16
F. G. Bhownagger	... d 6 1-16
Fine Bhownagger	... d 6 3-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger... ...	... d 6 3-16
Good Oomras M. G.	... d 6
F. G. Oomras M. G.	... d 6 2-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	... d 6 4-16
Good M. G. Oomras	... d 6
Fine M. G. Oomras	... d 6 4-16
Good Broach	... d 6 3-16
F. G. Broach	... d 6 11-32
Fine Broach	... d 6 8-16
Good Khandeish	... d 5 14-16
F. G. Khandeish...	... d 6

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	... Nominal
Do. Months— ...	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	... .
Wheat White Karachi	... 38 1-2 + 1-2
do. Months—	... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	... .
Do Months—Nominal.	

Tone—Quiet—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario and Fe 61lbs. ... } unchgd.
Do. Month— ...
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... }

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian unchgd

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 54—1-2
Do. Months— ... Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports,— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept. ... .
Do Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Tone—Firm.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 64 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept. ... .
Do. Name of Ports,—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta... ... } unreceived
Do. Months— ...
Do Name of Port— ...
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 56—1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept. ... .
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nominal.
COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-2-6 unchgd.
Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ... 12s 9d—Value.
COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 3-8 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 10 1-2 unchgd
Aug-Sept.—Value—Firm.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 89 1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-2 + 1-2
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 7s + 1-.6
BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 36-6 d
" Mutton Tallow ... 36 6
General tone of Tallow Auction—Steady.
ARRIVALS—"Bardistan."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 10 1-2 –2 1-1d.
Do. Months of Shipment... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Dull—Scarcely anything doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12 3—1 1-2d.
Do Months of Shipments ... Oct Dec—Seller.
Tone—Easier—Nothing whatever doing.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 11 7—4d
Months of Shipments ... Aug—Sellers
10 1-4—1-2—Oct Dec—Sellers.
Tone—Opened flat, closed steady.
A & B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 14 2 1-4—3-4d
Months of Shipments ... Nov. Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Little doing and in favour of buyers.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Mouth of Shipments ... .

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F
Calcutta—
Do. 10 10 1-2—Aug— Value.
Do. 10 10 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11—Aug.—Value.
Do. 11—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12—Aug.—Value
11 10 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 12 1 1-2—Aug.—Value.
Do. 12—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Still nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [9TH AUG, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
13 Boxes Bullion	7,44,960	London	National Bank
Sovereigns ...	15,000	do	do
1 Parcel Silver	10	do	Yokohama Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 7th Aug. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	29	32,924
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	35	41,811

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened very steady, though rates were unchanged at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank wire ; and some Private Bills have been placed at the current rate. Far Eastern rates are firmer.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. 15 Sept.
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...133 3-4 to 139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147
Shanghai "	...197 3-4
Japan "	...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
Opening rates were 96 9-16 for Cash and 96 7-16 for the Settlement. A small business has been done, and at the close prices are 1-16 lower as under.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 96 8	0
Settlement	...	" 96 6	0

BULLION:—
Yesterday the London market for Bar Silver closed with a sharp advance of 3-8 both in ready and forward, the rates being 23 1-16 and 23 3-16 respectively. The rise is attributed to India and China buying. New York closed 7-8 up at 61. The local market opened firmer at 71 11-16 for ready and has fluctuated during the day. A large business has been put through, and there has been considerable activity in the market. Closing rates are as under.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 23 15	9
Australian " ...	...	" 23 15	9
Sovereigns " ...	...	" 15 0	0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	" 71 11	0
1st Settlement	...	" 71 12	0
2nd Settlement	...	" 71 13	0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	" 81 1	0
1st Settlement	...	" 81 2	0
2nd Settlement	...	" 81 3	0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, allotments were made of the whole amount in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d., tenderers receiving 78 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 50 lakhs and for next week the amount to be offered is again 50 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 19th July and arrived to-day with the mail of the 26th July brings £90,000 bar gold, £210,000 silver and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs.	35,80,000
Bombay ...	...	... "	8,20.000
Madras ...	...	... "	6,00,000
Total...		... "	50,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 26th July and comes with the mail of the 2nd August brings £90,000 bar gold, £160,000 silver and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs.	36,10,000
Bombay ...	...	... "	12,40,000
Madras ...	...	... "	6,50,000
Total...		... "	49,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 2nd August, and comes with the mail of the 9th August brings £120,600 bar gold £200.000 silver and £20.000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs.	41,10,000
Bombay ...	...	... "	4,00,000
Madras ...	...	... "	5,30,000
Total...		... "	50,40,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	13,11,000
Other Deposits.....	.....	18,79,000
Sundries	2,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	5,01,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	.....	3,51,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	5,33,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	52,000	.....
Bullion	.....	59,000
Balance with other Banks.	.....	68,000
Sundries.....	.....	20,000
Cash	.....	27,18,000

COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week.	7,965	6,816	+ 1,149
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 8th Aug. ...	2,488,351	2,460,993	+ 27,458
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	24,315	1,364	+22,951
China ...			
Japan ...	221	76	+ 145
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	24,536	1,440	+ 23,096
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 8th Aug.			
Europe ...	377,936	918,543	—540,557
China ...	36,616	14,510	+ 22,106
Japan ...	837,718	592,490	+245,428
Coast Ports ...	24,594	31,50b	— 6,935
Total...	1,277,094	1,557,052	—279,958
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	810	2,629	— 1,819
China ...			
Japan ...	6,310	Nil	+ 6,310
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1911 to 20th July, 1912, 35,520 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1911 to 3rd August 1912—52,373 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	.....	272,760	400,776
Central India... ...	11	161,077	147,521
Barsee and Nagur ...	10	112,909	117,093
Berar	.....	538,647	359,614
Central Provinces ...	129	358,137	150,062
Total Oomras ...	346	1,443,533	1,175,066
Dholleras	1	29,239	267,550
Broach	106	142,668	218,511
Compta and Dharwar.	3,807	221,982	244,032
Westerns	1,865	92,300	42,857
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	281	126,090	236,052
Bengals. (Rajputans)	816	103,918	136,165
Sind	72	93,638	68,175
Persian	64	4,838	2,862
American	537	218,476	6,522
Egyptian	47	1,921	2,613
Other sorts	17	9,753	538
Total ...	7,965	2,488,351	2,460,893

a Or 176,167 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st October 1911.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 8th Aug, 1912	2,488,351
	2,788,351
Less Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 8th Aug, 1912	1,277,094
	1,511,257
Less Afloat	7,120
	1,504,137
Less Estimated mill consumption ...	925,000
	578,137
Less Up-country by rail	87,902
	490,235
Less Estimated destroyed by fire ...	12,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 9th Aug, 1912 ...	478,235
Difference since last week ...	—24,336

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
In our market report of the 31st July, published in our issue of the 1st August, we wrote as follows:—"We do not mean to assert that prices may not ultimately go higher, but we do assert that 7d. per pound is too high a price for cotton at the end of July unless the American crop has already been ruined, of which there is absolutely no proof." At the time we wrote the above we had before us the Liverpool closing prices of the 30th July in which the rates for September-October and October-November were respectively 7·04 and 6·98. Yesterday's closing prices for these months were 6.67 and 6.61 respectively, showing a drop of 37 points, and on the opener to-day the decline will be nearly a half penny. We may, therefore, claim credit for having taken a reasonable view of the situation. The past week has shown that, in spite of a very bullish Bureau Report, the position of the Home markets at the end of July was one of undue inflation, owing to nervousness regarding supplies and to unrestrained bull aggressiveness. As the "Cotton Gazette" remarked in its issue of the 13th July "it suits the world to be bull"—and the world was bull at the time. We shall, no doubt, see fluctuations, possibly some natural reaction after this desire ; but the future of the market will depend greatly on the weather and the progress of the crop during this and next month. Excessive bullishness or excessive bearishness must, therefore, be deprecated owing to the uncertainty regarding the ultimate yield of the American crop. The wisest course for the present will be to "wait and see." The Home markets close weak.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Oct. ...	12·62	11·99	—·63
" Dec. ...	12·69	12·04	—·65
Spot ...	13·00	12·50	—·50
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct. ...	12·77	12·02	—·75
" Dec. ...	12·78	12·05	—·73
Spot ...	13	12 1-2	—1-2
Liverpool—			
Futures Aug.-Sept.	7·04	6·76	—·28
" Sept.-Oct....	6·93	6·67	—·26
Spot ...	7·44	7·09	—·35

The local market has shown no new feature this week. Small fluctuations have occurred and prices have not followed the decline in the Home markets any more than the followed the previous week's rise. Speculative operations in "suttas" constitute the chief business in New Crop, and these have been on a more limited scale. Exporters have held aloof and dealers are still shy of commitments for forward delivery. Complaints have been received regarding excessive rain in some of the cotton growing districts, but there is nothing so far to cause uneasiness. This morning the market shows signs of weakening and good Broach is quoted Rs. 309, but sales to any extent at current rates are impracticable.

For ready cotton there has been some improvement in the demand. Japan shippers have at times been in the market, and exporters to Europe have also been buyers. Mills are filling their requirements moderately. Prices for high-class Oomras are steadier and selection is difficult. The best Nagpur, Yeotmal and Dhamangaon fetches Rs. 288 to Rs. 290. Bengals are in demand at Rs. 265 to Rs. 270. Southern styles keep quite steady. The unsold stock of cotton at Colaba is very moderate and holders are firm.

Crop reports are on the whole satisfactory. In the Bengal Districts and the Punjab the crop is making good progress. In the Berars and Khandesh the plants look well and are flourishing, but a break is now wanted. In the Broach districts cotton is being resown in the low lying lands and elsewhere the plants are flourishing and healthy. In Kathiawar the crop is progressing favourably, but in the Bhownagger districts the plants are in places slightly damaged by excessive rain and a break is needed. In the Hyderabad, Nagpur and Barsi districts the crop is doing well. Ballary is still suffering from insufficient rainfall.

LATER.

There has been little business doing during the day, and the market closes quiet as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	...	Rs. 317	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	...	Rs. 308	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	...	306	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	...	" 303	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	...	" 297	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	...	" 296	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...	" 284	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	" 274	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	" 272	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	" 273	Dec.
" " "	...	" 284	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	...	" 255	Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...	" 294	July-Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns	...	" 272	"
Good M. G. Westerns	...	" 284	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6 67	6·58	6 52	6 46
—09	—09	—09	—10

Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
6·46	6·47	6·47	6·48	6·50
—09	—09	—09	—09	—08

FREIGHTS.

The market has continued firm during the week and fairly large business has been done. The following business is reported :—

NAPLES.—For August shipment about 300 tons wheat has been done at 25s. 6d.; and for September 1,300 tons wheat at 24s. to 24s. 6d.

DUNKIRK.—For August 250 tons seeds at 23s., and for September 600 tons seeds at 22s.

GENOA.—250 tons seeds for August shipment at 24s.

LIVERPOOL-MARSEILLES.—For September and October 2,000 tons light seeds at 18s. and wheat at 21s. In addition to the above 750 tons, each month, September and October at 18s. 6d. light seeds and 19s. 6d. seeds.

RUBATTINO LINE.—400 tons seeds for ready shipment at 25.

For the New Year a line has been done of 2,000 tons monthly, January to June for Hull, Antwerp and Dunkirk at 18s. light seeds, 20s. seeds ; if Dunkirk 6d. more.

FOR TRIESTE-VENICE.—Business has been done for the New Year of about 750 tons each month January to June at 30s. seeds, 21s. cotton.

A fair line has also been done from January to June, open ports, at 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d.

By the HANSA LINE for December 2,500 tons at 21s. with 6d. more for cotton. For January to June, 1,000 tons a month at 20s. with 6d. more for cotton.

The following are rates :—

August.

ANTWERP	... 22s. light Seeds, 23s. sds.	Cotton
DUNKIRK	22s. " 23s. "	"
NAPLES GENOA	... 25s 6d. seeds and cotton.	
September.		
ANTWERP	... 19s. 6d. lgt. sds. 21s. sds.	cotton
DUNKIRK	... 21s. 6d. " 22s. "	"
HAMBURG	... 21s. " 22s. "	"
GENOA	... 20s. " 22s. "	"
HULL	... 19s. "	
LIVERPOOL MARSEILLES	...19s. " 20s "	"
LONDON	... 18s. " 19s. "	"
TRIESTE-VENICE	...23s. " 24s. "	"

For the New year 20s. 6d. to 21s. p.p. with 2s less for light seeds.
The market closes firm.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
During the early part of the past week the market was very quiet, and prices gave way further under the influence of increasing stocks and weak markets at Home. Later on there were signs of an improvement and rates were steadier for a time. Fluctuations have since occurred and at the close the tone of the market is quiet. A small business has been done, and native sentiment is bearish owing to the poor enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	...Rs. 10 14	0 B.T.
September ...	... " 11 11	0 B.T.
April-May, 1913...	... " 10 12	6 "

RAPESEED :—
The market has kept steady during the week and prices are almost unchanged. A moderate business has been put through. The market closes steady as under.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi, Ap-May	... Rs. 8	5 6 R.T.
" Cawnpore Ready	... Rs. 8	2 0 B.T.
Yellow " "	... Rs. 9	2 0 "

WHEAT :—
We have had steady markets during the past week with nominal fluctuations. A moderate business has been done. Speculation in New Crop is not brisk. Crop reports are on the whole satisfactory.

We quote :—

White Pissi 85 p. c. Ready	Rs. 5	5 0 R.T.
White Delhi, August-Sept....	" 5	6 9 "
White Delhi, Ap-May, 1913	" 5	8 3 "

GINGELLYSEED :—
The market has kept steady during the week and some business has been done in New Crop.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. D. J.	Rs. 53	8 0
Black Kutni... ...	"	" 45 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Fluctuations have occurred in this market, but holders are firm and are prepared to wait until a demand springs up, when higher prices will probably be asked.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 12	8 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—
A steady market with a moderate enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 37	0 0
September... ...	... " 37	4 0

COTTONSEED :—
The market is steady and unchanged.

We quote :—

Ready	...Rs. 27	8 0
New Crop Dec.-Jan. ...	" 26	0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
The market continues steady.

We quote :—

Jan-Feb. Bold ?...	... Rs. 45	0 0

MOWRASEED :—
This market has kept steady during the week with business passing.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 7 14	0 R.T.
Aug.-Sept.... ...	... Rs. 1 3	0 R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	7,965 bales.
Wheat	...	126,414 cwts.
Linseed	...	73,985 "
Rapeseed	...	36,668 "
Gingellyseed	...	3,341 "
Poppyseed	...	16,219 "
Groundnuts... ...	...	1,097 "
Castorseed	...	16,315 "
Rice	...	22,506 "
Myrabollams... ...	...	1,141 "
Cottonseed	...	6,212 "
Mowrasead	...	25,081 "
Gram	...	11,545 "
Jowar	...	14,155 "
Maize	...	546 "
Barley	...	14,103 "

LOCAL YARNS.

The past week has been a slack one in this market. The decline in the price of cotton in the Home markets has caused China buyers here to offer lower rates, which however spinners are disinclined to accept, and business is consequently checked. A few small sales of 10s. and 20s. have been made. The market closes quiet.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS :—The market continues steady.
GREY GOODS :—The market is steady and the demand is improving.
PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market still continues dull. There is no demand up-country as yet. Forward business is only done sparingly owing to the high prices asked by manufacturers.
TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The Home markets continue firm and deliveries offered are distant. The local market is quiet with a moderate demand.
TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is steady and there is rather more enquiry.
DHOOTIES :—The Bombay market is quiet with a moderate enquiry. Prices at Home continue firm and distant deliveries only are obtainable.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market shows little or no change during the week. The market here is quiet and prices are a shade easier A firm here has placed 150 tons of Rex metal at £67·10·for August.

COAL MARKET.

It appears as if, should the present high rates for Indian Coal be maintained of which there is every prospect, there will be an increasing demand for Foreign coal. It is reported that the railways have already bought 150,000 tons of Transvaal Coal.

Freight rates are still high and the tone of the market seems to foreshadow continuance of the same conditions well into next year.

Approximate quotations are :—

Powell Duffryn ...	...	...Rs.	22-8
Australian ...	...	... "	17-12
Japanese ...	...	... "	18
Transvaal ...	...	... "	18 to 18-8
Wesphalian ...	...	... "	19-4
Desherghur ...	...	... "	18-8
Jherriah ...	...	... "	17-8
Hastings Hartley ...	...	... "	18

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	10	0
Kerosine Oil "Chunkar" per two tins ...	4	0	0
Kerosine Oil "Chunkar" per 8 gallons ...	3	6	0
Kerosine Oil " Victoria" per two tins ...	3	11	0
Kerosine Oil " Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3	1	0
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3	6	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair....	4	0	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit.....	.....		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	.....		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	2	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3	12	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	1	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	11	0
Anchor Tins per pair	4	2	0
Shell 150 cases per case.....	5	4	0
Anchor cases per case	4	8	0

The following are to-day's prices for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

	Rs.	Per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150° American	"	6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150° American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75° Abel A'can	"	4 12 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76° Abel A'can	"	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125° American	"	4 6 2
Tiger Brand ...125° American	"	4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°	per 2 tins	4 0 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°	"	4 0 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°	8 gallons.	3 6 0
	"	per 2 tins. 4 0 0
Camel Brand in tins 125° Firm.	"	4 0 0

SHARES.

The market is firm and advancing. The market has been very active during the week and prices of almost all mill shares have advanced.

Bank of Bombay shares after touching Rs. 1,740; have improved to Rs. 1,745 ; Bank of Indias have changed hands at Rs. 65 ; Indian Specie Bank have ruled at and about Rs. 65 ; Eastern Bank are unchanged at Rs. 88 to Rs. 890.

In press companies, Indian Cotton have changed at Rs. 140 ; Manmar at Rs. 290 ; Mercantile Press at Rs. 21 ; New Mofussils at Rs. 875 ; New Berars have improved to Rs. 570 ; Volkarts are unchanged at Rs. 750.

In mill companies, Ahmedabad Advance have improved to Rs. 840 ; Bombay Cotton to Rs. 400 ; Bombay Dyeing to Rs. 760 ; Bombay United to Rs. 560 ; Century to Rs. 305 ; Central Indias to Rs. 2,150 ; Caina Mill shares have changed hands at rates varying from Rs. 950 to Rs. 1,000 ; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares are steady at Rs. 1,550 for September delivery ; Crescents have improved to Rs. 111 1-4; Currimbhoy's to Rs. 1,220; David's to Rs. 477 1-2 ; Edward Sassoon mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 207 1-2 ; Fazulbhoys have improved to Rs. 437 1-2 ; Framjee Petit's to Rs. 1,640; Finlay's to Rs. 372 1-2; Hindustan to Rs. 740; Indian Ming Co, to shares to Rs. 520; Jamshed's to Rs. 192 1-2; Khattau Makanjee mill shares to Rs. 1,450; Kohinoor's to Rs. 835; Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,500; Madhavjee Dharamsey mill shares after touching Rs. 1,660 have declined to Rs. 1,640; Manekjee Petits jumped up to Rs. 2,990; and have closed at Rs. 2,950 for September delivery; Morarjee Goculdas mill shares have advanced to Rs. 3,200; New Great Eastern's to Rs. 262 1-2; New City of Bombay, after touching Rs. 1,210; have declined to Rs. 1,190 ; Phœnix have improved to Rs. 138 3-4; Sassoon Spinning have changed hands at Rs. 830 ; Southern Mahrattas are quiet at Rs. 100; Standards have ruled at and about Rs. 1,375; Sun Mills have changed hands at Rs. 131 1-4; Swan at Rs. 240; Swadeshis have improved to Rs. 1,635; Textiles to Rs. 1,525; Vishnu Cotton mill ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 490.

In miscellaneous companies, Alcocks have declined to Rs. 175, Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation are unchanged at Rs. 575; Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited Ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 175. A good lot of Preference

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, July 26.

Sir George Kemp, to the dismay of the Ministerialists, has taken the horrid plunge of resignation. One is diverted to notice that the step is attributed by his friends to the pressure of his engagements in business rather than to his opinions upon Home Rule. In public life precious little touches of humbug like this sometimes surpass all the efforts of epigram. The point, however, is that the vacancy in North-West Manchester, ensures one of the most important test-elections of recent years. Mr. Bonar Law, in his famous attack upon the citadel of Cobdenism, only missed success by 445 votes. Every effort must be made by the Unionist party to win the seat. The contest will be short and fierce. The holiday season astutely chosen is inconvenient enough for Unionists; but they must concentrate all their efforts upon the task.

The King, true to his determination to see all classes of his subjects at their daily work, is to attend Army manœuvres. His Majesty will take the field from Cambridge, which will be Army Headquarters each day, and, if the plan be that which is generally believed, he ought to witness some most interesting and practical work. It is not likely that there will be an attempt to arrange a spectacular battle for his benefit, since his Majesty's dislike for "tomfoolery" of that kind is well known. The King is "soldier and sailor too," for although he has never served with the Army, he has followed military matter closely, and has a sound amateur knowledge of the principle of land warfare.

Lord Morley received the freedom of his native town of Blackburn last night and rewarded his fellow citizens by a discourse full of his usual point and clarity upon the relation between politics and letters. "The end of life is not knowledge, but action," said Aristotle himself; and Lord Morley after an equal experience of criticism and statesmanship emphatically agrees. He is in the main right. It is sad nonsense to suppose that the literary and practical gifts are incompatible. A thousand illustrious instances in history are there to show how often they have been combined and how valuably for the world. Even Carlyle, though preaching the gospel of silence in thirty volumes, longed for action all his life. His books are full from beginning to end of a genius which is essentially oratorical despite its strange articulation and the organization of the London Library proves that had he taken to speaking early enough he might have been a strong administrator, as well as a public force.

Yet there is one obvious comment to be made. Carlyle was best as he was. Through the written word he was an immense incentive to action—a moral Niagara helping to set other minds in activity like innumerable dynamos. We cannot have it both ways; and memorable achievement either in politics or letters demands concentration on either one or the other. Devotion to literature and to politics may follow one another, but they cannot be simultaneously combined with full success. One is not among those who regret that Lord Morley gave up so many books for eminence in public affairs. The eventual results of his choice have made his personal career far more interesting than it otherwise could have been. But there are disadvantages. If Milton had become more deeply engaged as a politician, if he had developed into a managing statesman, he could never have written "Paradise Lost."

Sir Frederick Milner's protest has done its work and for the time being at least, Park Lane is saved from the shop invasion. We have no thoroughfare more cosmopolitan in its personnel, or representing more extremes of interest, but our concern is with it in its quaintness and the miscellany of its styles of building. It is no longer the street of quiet that it was for since the motor-buses invaded it, the Lane has long since, like Othello, bade farewell to the tranquil mind. But whatever stage of evolution it may pass through, one will stoutly oppose the advent of the plate-glass window and the sanded floor of trade. We look round town at its miles and miles of shops, and we ask with Charles Surface in the play, "Zounds, haven't you enough of 'em?" Why should we not keep a few choice thoroughfares sacred to the quiet housefront and the garden-railing?

Mistral's appeal on behalf of Henri Fabre has not gone unanswered, and to-morrow the nonagenarian naturalist is to receive a pension or annuity from the State. It should be unnecessary to urge that promptness is the essence of the matter, since we are all concerned in taking thought for a genius who has taken so little thought for himself. Had he studied his fellowmen as he has done the wasp and the bee and the mantis, he might have been spared the irony of penury in full view of publishers who are growing rich on the copyrights he sold for a song years ago. If he were not the serene old scientist he is, he might reflect that there are only three orders—the infinitely great, the infinitely little, and the infinitely mean.

If a damsel in distress is an old and irresistible spur to chivalry, why not Maiden Castle? Monday is to see its fate decided at Dorchester by auction, and there is no hope to be sought from the local municipality or the county council. The old ruin, one of the most interesting earthworks in the world, is one of the best proofs we possess that our primitive ancestors had grasped the principle and value of concentric ramparts, and we must have come to a degenerate pass when we cease to be proud of this token that our earliest forebears were fighters with brains as well as bow and spear. It is in its way an early British Kremlin, and as such must be saved for the nation by prompt and generous initiative, either private or official.

On a tree by a river a little tom-tit, immortalised by Gilbert, told his love, found it scorned, moralised on suicide, and proceeded to try it on. Ah, but there is a tom-tit resident near Ealing who knows a trick worth two or three of that. He is tenant of a street-lamp at less than a peppercorn rent, and since the authorities disturb him not, he is monarch of all he surveys. But in order to satisfy himself of this, and gauge his little realm with more exactness, he has found out the way of turning the light on, to the utter collapse of the lamplighter-man. He hopes on to the ring that is chained to the by-pass and proceeds to preen his feathers in the double glare of lamplight and daylight. He is a sophisticated modern, but one likes his pluck and one envys him his eyesight. And yet we are lost to account for his motive, unless, like the butterfly that checked King Solomon, he does it "to impress the mieux."

Mr. Harding King, who has come back to civilisation from the hinterlands of Egypt, describes the primitive barrenness and helplessness of those trackless wastes as utterly appealing. He not only enforces their Biblical character, and recalls the terrors that form so dark a background to the Old Testament, but he revives the memory of a curious phenomenon. This is the strange incantation of the sand at evening, when the sun is releasing the air from its incubus of heat, and the winds are playing across those desolate and shifting surfaces with no other sounds to interfere. Of course, infinite accumulation of any sound, however delicate in itself, must lead to a definite note, so long as the components are in unison. But it thrills one to think that here is the true explanation of the music of Memnon at dawn with which the priests of Egypt cowed a perverse and stiff-necked generation.

Louis Marquis de Montebello, only son of the late Marquis de Montebello, who was French Ambassador in St. Petersburg from 1891 to 1902, was killed by lightning on July 24 during a violent storm which raged over Paris and the surrounding districts between six and eight o'clock.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

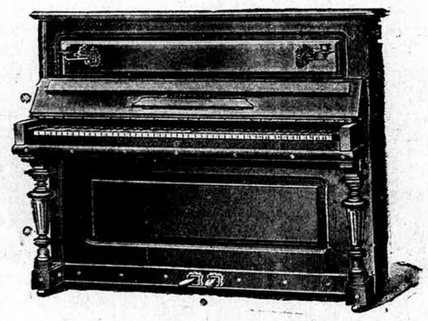
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
SCRUBB'S AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, Is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co.
KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

GRAHAM'S
FIVE CROWN PORT
An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

Daimler
MOTOR CARS.
His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's stud of Motor Cars consists entirely of Daimlers and H. I. Majesty has just honoured the Daimler Co. with an order for one of their 1912 models.
Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS
IN PIANOS OF QUALITY,

HIRE OR PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER
BROADWOOD
SCHIEDMAYER
RICHD LIPP
STEINWEG NACHF
GEO P. BENT
MARCKS & CO.
CROWN PIANOS
CROWN ORGANS.

PIANO PLAYERS
PLAYER-PIANOS
NEW PIANOS FROM Rs. 350.
UPRIGHT OR HORIZONTAL PIANOS.
BUILT ESPECIALLY FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE
FOR CASH OR EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM
DESCRIPTIVE ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

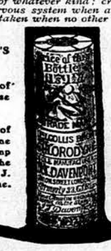
Stephens'
Inks
Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons
for Typewriters.

A Natural Beauty Secret
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, has restored clearness and beauty to more complexions than anything else known. This is because it contains Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to normal healthy action—and that is the only way to Beauty.
Icilma Fluor Cream is the acme of Toilet Perfection—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and clean to use. It leaves no trace on the skin—cannot grow hair—needs no powder to hide it. Nothing else known can give the same clean, cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as this exquisite skin-cream.
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA COMPANY LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE NEWEST IDEAS
IN LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN THE PLANS OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE Office.
APPLY AT ONCE
For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.
8 OPTION POLICIES .. ..HALF PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES
OLD AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN
EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.
STRONG RESERVES.....LARGE BONUSES.....LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE.
EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOME ?
Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
for the benefit of yourself and your family.
FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
GENERAL AGENTS. MANAGER.
AGENTS WANTED.

NATURAL
ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
REFRESHING
SALT
INVIGORATING

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.
Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½. 2/9. 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE
whether he is satisfied with his
VULCAN MOTOR CAR
and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.
TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.
By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SPECIAL MONSOON BOOTS
FOR GENTS.

WILLOW CALF OR BOX CALF.

Stout waterproof soles, soft full leather lining and full welted.

Shape, Medium and Round in all sizes.

Quality.	Rs.	As.
1... ...	12	8
2... ...	10	8
3... ...	9	0

STRUCTURAL SOUNDNESS, COMFORT, SMART APPEARANCE.

Solid Boot Trees, Rs. 4-8, and all kinds of Boots for Gents, Ladies and Children.

EVERYTHING IN UP-TO-DATE FOOTWEAR.

In both comfort and service this special Monsoon Boot will cost twice as much.

A trial order will prove this wonderful value.

THE
ELITE BOOT & SHOE MART,
No. 71, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE
WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION.

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.

			Rs.
Nickel open face	keyless lever,	'A' qual.	25
Nickel hunting	ditto	ditto	27
Nickel ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	30
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			150
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	185

Large illustrated catalogue sent post free to any address on application, containing full particulars, with copies of testimonials.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
Watch and Clock Specialists and Manufacturers.
HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:—
ALICE BUILDING,
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

DRYING STOVES FOR THE MONSOON.

Keep your rooms during the rains dry and warm, preserve your and your family's health from the bad influences of the wet weather and protect your furniture from the effects of damp by using the

"CALORIFERE" DRYING STOVES

which are recognised by all who have used them as unsurpassable and immensely superior to the obsolete and dangerous "SIGREE."

These Stoves burn kerosine oil and can be easily carried from room to room. No danger, no chimneys to break, no smell, no smoke.

No.		Prices.
I—100	C. P. Burner	Rs. 15-0
II—250	,, ,,	,, 34-0
III—250	,, ,,	,, 27-8
X—160	,, ,,	,, 39-0

"CALORIFERE" DRYING STOVES

should be used in every nursery, bedroom, near pianos, etc These stoves are also splendid Room heaters for the Cold Season and will last for many years.

ILLUSTRATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION TO
THE LAMP WAREHOUSE. **R. DITMAR,** 69, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.
Where owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

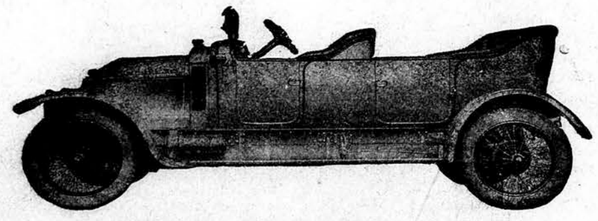
LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

IF YOU WANT A REALLY GOOD
CYCLE OR MOTOR CYCLE OR MOTOR CAR
APPLY TO THE LEADING MOTOR HOUSE OF ASIA.
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY
YORK BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.



SOLE AGENTS FOR
ITALA, DE DION BOUTON, RENAULT, HUMBER, HUDSON, STANDARD AND THE CELEBRATED SIDDELEY-DEASY CARS,
AND
HUMBER, WOLF AND MOTOSACOCHE MOTOR CYCLES
AND SUNBEAM, HUMBER, SINGER AND WEARWELL CYCLES.

HUNTLY IS STILL LEADING.

No Whisky suits the Indian Climate better than HUNTLY BLEND. Twenty years' experience has proved this. Try it. It is choice and cheap, and you are sure to like it.

POWELL'S
TURKISH BATH CABINET
(A BLESSING TO HUMANITY)

A TURKISH BATH at home means a great auxiliary for preserving health and affords an invigorating tonic for the nervous system and the vital organs.

TURKISH BATHS are specially beneficial in cases of skin and blood diseases, as they produce a healthy perspiration which expels all the impurities through the pores of the skin.

FULL LITERATURE ON APPLICATION.

Complete with three light Inside Heater	...	Rs. 24 8
Do. Do. with Tin Outside Heater	...	,, 35 0
Do. Do. ,, Copper ,, ,,	...	,, 42 0

N. POWELL & CO.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF ELECTRICAL APPARATUS,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

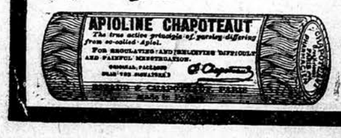
Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

ROWLAND'S
FOR THE
SKIN KALYDOR

known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

APIOLINE
CHAPOTEAUT

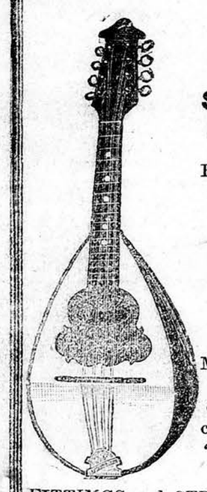
LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.



PARIS
8, rue Vivienne.

Sold by all Chemists

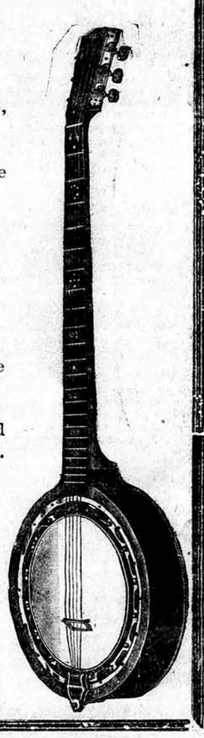
THE BEST CHOICE
IN BANJOS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS AUTOHARPS, VIOLINS ZITHERS
and every other kind of Musical Instrument can be had at
S. ROSE & Co's,
FORT, BOMBAY.



BANJOS in stock by the celebrated makers J. E. Dallas and A. Cammeyer on show at London Prices.

MANDOLINS in all styles, Neapolitan, Portuguese, the Mandolinette, the Lute Mandolin and several other styles. Also the celebrated "Francia" and "Ceccherini" Mandolins. Prices Rs. 7-8 to 175.

FITTINGS and STRINGS for every kind of Musical Instrument REPAIRS and by experienced workmen ADJUSTMENTS MUSIC the best stock in India.



FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & CO.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure taste of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 4 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eight bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture.—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR!!!
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: HINGES BIRMINGHAM. Telephone No. 1578.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

"HARD TIMES."

NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and hammers of the Robbers and the keys of thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation.

Approved and used by the Government, as well as Banks, merchant-firms and all the best people of India. Remember our

FIRE PROOF SAFES

have stood the greatest Fires and remained intact.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
131, GULALWADI, NO.-4, BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES, C.B.,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimical properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & CO.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8s. 7d. from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTH MELTON, ENGLAND.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors. "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co, 80 Fenchurch Street, London E.C.